The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(With immediate dispatch.)

THE fine fast sailing A 1 British ship CITY OF GLASGOW, 506 Tons register, CARNAGHAN, Commander, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage apply to
Bombay, 15th July 1863. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.

To sail about 8th August.

THE well-known A 1 Ship MARSEILLES, 1,129 Tons register. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain CLEMENTS on board, or to
COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited,) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, (850 Tons and 170 H. P.) FREDERICK BLACKMORE, Commander, will be despatched with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bushire, and Bussorah, on MONDAY, the 10th August at 4 P.M.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship DALHOUSIE, Captain MORLAND, WILL BE DESPATCHED WITH MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND CARGO to Kurrachee, twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £18.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.: *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *visé* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned
A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

Notices.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS to the HINDUSTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies, at current rates, to any ports in the Indian or China Seas. COHEN & Co.
13th July 1863.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—ROSSELET & Co. have removed their Shop to the ground floor of the house, No. 6, Medow Street.

NOTICE.—Just received, Ellwood's Patent Air Chamber FELT HELMETS; also Black DRESS HATS, superfine quality, and fashionable shape. Rs. 10 each. A few Black Felt Ozonian HATS with soft crown.
SOUZA, PRYER & Co.

NOTICE.—WE HEREBY NOTIFY that we have opened a BRANCH FIRM IN LIVERPOOL, and that the same will be carried on under the name and style of AHAMEDBHOY GOOLAM HOOSEN & Co. from this day.
No. 2, Bell Lane. Bombay, 10th July 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the ERECTION OF A PRESS BUILDING, GODOWNS, &c. at Colaba, for the Fort Press Company, Limited.

For Bills of quantities and other particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned Secretaries to the Company.

No Tenders will be received after Noon on the 9th August.
21st July 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received from professional men at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee, on MONDAY, the 10th of August 1863, at 12 o'clock, for the execution by Contract of the undermentioned Work.

1. Constructing Quarters for 9 Families of a Garrison Battery in the Horse Artillery Lines at Wanowree.
1. Tenders to be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees 5 per cent. on the whole amount of Tender, to be forfeited in the event of evasion, delay, or refusal to execute the necessary Deed of Contract.
2. Plans, Specifications and Quantities of Work can be obtained on application at the above office (during office hours) any day before 10th August 1863.
3. No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

G. CLOSE, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona & Kirkee.
Executive Engineer's Office, Poona & Kirkee,
Poona, 29th July 1863.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—TWO ROOMS in the Fort for Office. Rent Rs. 50 per month. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE ENTRY, very desirable business premises in the third floor of the house occupied by the Royal Bank of India, in Medow Street, (opposite Bell Lane.) Apply to the Royal Bank.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.

LIPSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.
Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wicker'd Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

Banks.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
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PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at	6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rup.
„	4 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
„	3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
„	2 do.	1s.	11⅝d.	do.
„	1 do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
On Scotland / On Ireland	On demand	1s.	11⅜d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 ℔ cent ℔ annum.		
do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do.	do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5 do.	do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do.	do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4 do.	do

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March; 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs, 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London	6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee
	3 Do. Do.	1s. 11⅞d.	„
	On Demand	1s. 11½d.	„
On France	6 months' sight	frs. 2-56 cts.	„
	3 Do. Do.	„ 2-53	„
	On Demand	„ 2-50	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 20th July 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.................. LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at	6 months' sight	2s.	0d.
„	4 do.	1s.	11⅞d.
„	3 do.	1s.	11¾d.
„	2 do.	1s.	11⅝d.
„	1 do.	1s.	11½d.
„	On demand	1s.	11⅜d.
Circular Notes		1s.	11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent..

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.
H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 17th June 1863.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at	6 months' sight	2s.		per Rupee.
„	4 do.	1s. 11⅞d.		„
„	3 do.	1s. 11¾d.		„
„	2 do.	1s. 11⅝d.		„
„	1 do.	1s. 11½d.		„
	On demand			
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11⅜d.		„
On Ireland	do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		1s. 11d.		„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3	„
Do. do. 6 do.	4	„
Do. do. 12 do.	6	„

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.
R. D. PEEBLES, Agent.
Bombay, 17th June 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at	2s.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at	1s. 11⅞d.	„
3 Do.	at	1s. 11¾d.	„
2 Do.	at	1s. 11⅝d.	„
1 Do.	at	1s. 11½d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at	1s. 11⅜d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at	3	months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do.	6	do.	5	„
Do.	12	do.	6	„

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th June 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at	6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee.	
„	4 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.	
„	3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
„	2 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.	
„	1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
„	on Demand			
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11⅜d.	do.	
On Ireland	do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11d.	do.	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11d.	do.	

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2	per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	„
Do. do. 6 do	4	„
Do. do. 12 do.	5	„

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...Without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business.................. 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 16th June 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for	3	months certain	3	per	cent.	per annum.
Do.	6	„ „	5	„	„	„
Do.	12	„ „	6	„	„	„

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.	
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.	
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
Do.	on Demand	do.	1s. 11⅜d.	do.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 18th June 1863.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

TERMS—CASH.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

Books, etc., for Sale.

"GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES."

NATIONAL SONG WITH CHORUS.

MUSIC and words in English and Welsh as sung by SIMS REEVES. Price Rs. 2-4. Only a few copies.
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WANTED AN ASSISTANT GODOWN-KEEPER who must be thoroughly acquainted with his work, accustomed to settle allowances with the Dealers, &c., also wanted a SHIPPING CLERK who perfectly understands every thing relating to Ships' accounts. They must both write good hands, and be quick and accurate accountants. Address A. Y., at the Printer's, giving references and stating the salary expected.
Bombay, 31st July 1863.

NOTICE.—Our business will, from this date, be carried on in Nesbit Row.
C. MASCARENHAS & Co.
Bombay, 1st August 1863.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL CORP in our Firm ceased this day. 31st July 1863, continued ill health preventing his return to India.
Bombay, 31st July 1863. FORBES & Co.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—SHAREHOLDERS are requested to Call and Sign the Articles of Association which are now lying for signature at the Office of Mr. MACFARLANE, No. 5, Forbes Street.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી બુમબઈ પરેસ કંપની (લીમીતેડ).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Call of Rupees 300 is now due on each Share in the above Company.
1st August 1863. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that MEMON HAJEE ESSACK HAJEE ABOOBUCKER and HAJEE ESSA HAJEE ABOOBUCKER, have contracted to sell all that Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house, standing upon the Fazundaree Ground of Parsee Jeevajee Manockjee, situate in Peer Khan Street, at Ballaais Road, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 53, and standing in the name of Hajee Adam, and bounded as follows—on the East by the Public Road, on the West by the Sweepers' passage, on the North by the house of Gungaram, and on the South by the house of Peer Khan Ladkhao. Notice is further given, that the Title Deeds of the said Property have been mislaid. Any person or persons having any claim on the said Property by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, may make the same known to me, the undersigned, at my Office in the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim that may be made thereafter.—Dated this 31st day of July 1863.
FREDERICK DARBY, Purchaser's Solicitor.

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1, The Education of English Children in India. 2, Egotism. 3, Voices from the Past. 4, The Treasure of the Ten. 5, The Youth of Britain. 6, Colonies and Colonization. Part II. 7, The Red Lancers of Bundelkund. Chapter IV. 8, On the Way Home. Letter VI. 9, Canzonet. 10, Okamundel: a Tale. Chapter XVIII. 11, A Field Day in the Commons. 12, Letters on Amateur Acting. XIV. 13, Glimpses of Home. No. II. 14, The Law's Delays. 15, The Autobiography of a Sepoy. Chapter V. 16, The Chief Towns of Sind. II. Hydrabad. 17, Open Competition. 18, Distribution Return of the Bombay Army. 19, The Bombay Board of Censors: Minute of Meetings in June. 20, Correspondence, (Reply to Article on Xavier, in No. for May; &c.) 21, Literary Notices. The Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Bombay Tract and Book Society. Report of the Bombay or Western India Auxiliary Church Missionary Society, for 1862. The Forty-eighth Report of Bombay Education Society, for 1862. The Madras Quarterly Journal of Medical Science.—The Naturalist on the River Amazons. The Pearl of the Andes. Live it down. The Deserted House of Hawksworth. Memoirs of Remarkable Misers. Diary of an Austrian Secretary of Legation at the Court of Czar Peter the Great. Skirmishing. At Odds. 22, Military Summary—April and May. 23, Home Politics and Literature—May. 24, Commercial Review—January to June 1863. 25. Indian Retrospect—June. 26, Abstract of Meteorological Observations for June.

BOMBAY, Chesson & Woodhall, 24, Medow Street, & 3, Bell Lane; Calcutta, LePage & Co.; Madras, J. Higginbotham; Agra, *Delhi Gazette* Press; Lahore: Messrs. W. Cockell & Co.: London: John Gladding, Jun. 13, Paternoster Row.

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Bombay Gazette Office,
Saturday, 1st August 1863.

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On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
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Gold Leaf	„ 16-10-6

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„ (Seed)......£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.
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„ (Seed)......£2 7s. 6d to £2 10s. 0d.
To China, To Clyde, To Hull......No offers.
To Calcutta and back......Rs. 17 to 18.

(PRICES CURRENT (31st July 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 480 to 482
New Dhollera, (ready.)	„ 480 to 485
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	„ 480 to 485
New Oomravuttee	„ 440 to 445
New Compta	„ 460 to 462
New Dharwar Sawginned	„ 535 to 540
New Bersee and Nuggur	„ 440 to 445
New Veeravul	„ 435 to 440
New Khandeish	„ 410 to 415
New Poratchee	„ 460 to 462
New Accote	„ 459 to 455
New Mangalore	„ 469 to 5

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,575 to 1,580.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs. 7 to 7-1	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	„ 7-2 to 7-3	
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	„ 35 to 36	
	„ 3 to 38	
Niger	„ 27 to 28	

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
July 31	Pestonjee Bomonjee.	Milne	Rangoon 25 May.
	Wings of the Wind	Whyle	London 2 May.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Wings of the Wind*, from London.—On the 1st. instant, in Lat. 57-11 S., Long. 10-28 E., spoke the British ship *Princess of Wales*, 76 days from London, bound to Shanghai. On the 2nd instant, in Lat. 35-53 S., Long. 12-43 E., spoke the French ship *Versau*, 59 days from Falmouth, bound to Kurrachee.

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Ship.	Commander.	To
July 31	Excellent	Davies	Liverpool.

FORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Conway*, C. O. Spence, bound to London.
Ship *Shard* W. Caranen, bound to Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Friday, 31st July 1863.

For London.

City of Glasgow.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.; 26 bales Sheep Skins, 650 corges, C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 863 pieces Wood, W. Nicol and Co.

Bucephalus.—26 packages Coffee, 57½ cwt., Canjee Jeatha.

For Liverpool.

Southern Belle.—75 bales Cotton, 262 cwt., Vurudhmon Premjee.

Empire of Peace.—225 bales Cotton, 787 cwt., Macnee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Star of Brunswick—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., P. Virjee and Co.

Morning Light.—115 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Futtaychand Dewchund; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt. Killick Nixon and Co.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt.; 16 bags Coffee, 24 cwt.; 35 bales Rags, 122½ cwt.; 107 bags Bhelama, 53½ cwt.. Johnson and Co.

Lowchew.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt, Runchoredass Canjee.

Thetis.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Pramjeevun Nagjee.

Contest.—2 half bales Cotton, Coupland and Co.

Queen of the East.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Petamber Ludha; 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Mary Spark.—100 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Macnee and Co.

City of London.—175 bales Cotton, 615 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

Duke of Newcastle.—80 robins Dry Copera, 131 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Gertrude.—291 bags Sursee Seed, 436½ cwt., Abdool Hoosen Essoobhoy; 1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Ludhabhoy Poonsy.

Negotiator.—425 bales Cotton, 1,487½ cwt., Bhugwandass Mooljee; 350 bales Cotton, 1,125 cwt., Dyabhoy Jeathabhoy; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Nameedass Ludha.

John Lynn.—303 packages Munjeet, 365½ cwt., Canjee Bhimjee; 198 packages Cloves, 238 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs., Jairam Visram.

Gatineau.—560 bales Cotton, 2,047½ cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

Sea Queen.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Khutow Khimjee.

Zuleika.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Kessowjee Chuttoor.

England.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Texpall.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *United Service.*—10 casks Cochineal, 3,000 lbs., P. Eduljee; 1 box Pearls, Cursondass Hurgovundass; 1 box Books, 170 nos.; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, Sons and Co.; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dorabjee Pestonjee; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs each, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebram Soomar and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 42 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdina and Co.; 31 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Munjee and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmudbhoy Hubibbhoy; 5½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sittaram Nundlall; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Somjeebhoy Visram; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, D. Vusuojee; 30 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, John Momed Abdool Khaluck; 2½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Curimbhoy Ebram; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama & Co.; 7 casks Cochineal, E. Juvarechund.

Steamer *Aratoon Apcar.*—48 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 2 bags Olibanum, 2 cwt., Stoehle Prieger and Co.

For Foochow.

Steamer *United Service.*—25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *United Service.*—11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sudasew Gopeenath; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, Sons and Co.; 15½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Roogunath Jugunath; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Moteechund Pursotum; 27 chests M. Opium, 135 lbs. each, Jayseeram Kesowram; 14½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Bhoychund Joomka; 9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Joeta; 50 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

For Woosung.

Steamer *United Service.*—16½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

Vessels.	Stations.
1. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2. Coromandel	Bombay.
3. Goolanar	Bombay Harbour.
4. Hugh Rose	
5. Snake	
6. Zenobia	

SHIPS OF ROYAL NAVY.

Her Majesty's Steam Sloop *Hornet*, Commander Joseph Dayman.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

From London.

492	Adelaide, Jardine.	April 21
700	Birkby, Purdy.	April 29
750	Chapman, Harland.	May 20
815	City of Carlisle, Pentreath.	
710	Coleroon, Hall.	
1015	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	
1153	East, Boyd.	
890	Edendale, McGregor—Peel, Cassels & Co.	May 25
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.	
1061	Gilbert Thompson, Cooper.	
1168	Glasgow, Taylor.	June 18
939	Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co.	June 14
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour.	
	H. M. St. Punjaub.	
	H. M. St. Assaye.	
831	Janet Cowan, McKirdy—Peel, Cassels & Co.	April 9
774	Mahratta, Hickman—Ewart, Latham & Co.	May 28
1036	Marian Moore, Monce.	
844	Minnehaha, Morgan.	May 4
511	Naval Brigade, Moon.	June 10
956	Preston, Meffett—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
824	Queen of the North, Crombie.	
890	Stamboul, Towar.	
818	Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.	May 27
744	Sea Park, Stewart—Grey & Co.	April 18
799	Sir Ralph Abercombie, Macdonald.	
015	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	
1001	St. Hilda, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 3
1047	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	

From Liverpool.

033	Aaron Brown, Rogers.	April 30
1133	Admiral Lyons, Thompson.	June 19
1287	Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	June 5
904	Baron Renfew, Rees—Killick, Nixon & Co.	May 5
1324	Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
1282	Canova, Hayes—W. Nicol & Co.	
1060	Caribon, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.	July 3
1059	Charger, Smyth.	June 19
713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
1478	Cimber. Copperholdt	
680	Clyde, Jourdain—E. Bates & Co.	
760	Dorothy.	
1031	Eliphalet Greeley, Cutter.	April 20
1091	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.	
937	Flower of the Forest, Walker.	
1393	Flying Venus, Litton—E. Bates & Co.	June 20
1328	Hahnemann, Philips.	May 13
815	Havering, Parker.	
1094	Helen Scott, Cunningham—Coupland & Co.	June 14
952	Indian Queen, Jago.	
1198	James Smith, Savoury.	May 30
1792	Japanese, Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
978	Kildare, Hedcock—E. Bates & Co.	June 29
855	Lady Havelock, O'Neil—Stevens Brothers & Co.	May 9
1286	Lancastrian—G. S. King & Co.	June 3
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
1745	Merchant Prince—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	June 4
	Montrose—Remington & Co.	
1082	Palinurus, Tegan.	
727	Radnagore, Cook.	
939	Remington, Pearson—Remington & Co.	May 18
1220	Stalwart, Galloway—Bombay Shipping Co.	
264	Sterdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
965	Tangier.	April 20

From London via Persian Gulf.

	Fairy Rock, Robilliard.	
346	Jumna, Phillips.	
1061	Kirkham, Routledge.	

From Liverpool via Persian Gulf.

999	Khimjee Odowjee, Salt.	June 25

From Liverpool via Aden.

	Baron Macauley, Cunningham.	July 3
1005	Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	April 9
1046	Childwickbury, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 21
1325	Euroclydon, Wright.	April 9
1343	George A. Holt, Robinson.	May 22
1957	Lord Palmerston, Halcrow.	April 9
811	Missouri, Calhoun.	April 20
1669	Oriental, Ballard.	April 2
906	Rosalie, Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.	

From Newport via Aden.

1160	Eldorado, Hayes.	
560	Tallulas, Percival.	

From Cardiff.

427	Enterprise, Hayes.	
1137	Lady Franklin, Rawle.	April 28

From Cardiff via Aden.

1055	Englishman, Hardwick.	May 22
960	Falkland, Peoder.	
346	Jane Francis, McIntosh.	May 28
1142	Johannisberg, Stilphan.	March 12
533	Neptune, Veary.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	
1082	T. E. Lemon, Rainey.	April 19

From Bristol via Aden.

750	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	

From Sydney.

830	Fairlie, Stephens.	June 17

From Sunderland.

867	Mogul.	

From Sunderland via Aden.

1047	Beaumonde.	
1047	Euxine.	

From Newcastle via Aden.

1199	Baden.	July 3
460	Chasley.	
780	Manlius.	

From the Clyde.

990	City of Brussels, Stobo—Finlay, Clark & Co.	June 2
549	City of Edinburgh, Soden—Finlay, Clark & Co.	May 2
990	City of Shanghai, Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
813	City of Delhi, Muir.	
934	Jane Jack Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co.	May 6

From Boston via Kurrachee.

820	Moonlight—Farnham & Co.	

From Adelaide via Galle.

2153	Bates Family, Hogg—Bates & Co.	
1054	Madeline.	

From Melbourne via Galle.

600	Relief, Sorby.	
1245	Istamboul, Douchars.	
1350	Golden South.	

From Bordeux.

	Berthe et Louise, Le Blanc—Robert Frith & Co.	

From China.

	Avabhoy, Marr,	
1290	Gorilla, Hill.	
1325	Catherine Glen, Purdy.	

From Calcutta.

467	Asteroid, Gardener.	
	Clymene.	
	Day Dream.	
1440	Eliza (a)—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	June 29
908	Esmeralda (a.)	June 20
	Good Success.	
956	Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co.	
	Johan Geer.	
804	Joshua.	June 24
664	Mary Ann.	
410	Ophir.	May 29
434	Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark & Co.	
	Penang (s), Greig—B. I. S. N. Co.	
1431	Pera.	
523	Quickstep.	
347	Rohamanee.	April 17
806	Shen Shah.	
1345	Sir John Mandeville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1092	Tythonus, Alexander—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	July 17

From Calcutta via Colombo.

1400	Sydney (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.	(put back) June 6
399	Angele.	

From Moulmein.

633	Faize Allum.	
1163	India, Guthrie.	
426	Peter Clinton, Bragdon.	
592	Princess Royal—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
631	Raritan, Bliss.	April 25

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

From London.

477	Albion, Hughes.	
538	David Malcolm, Zielmarsh—Fleming & Co.	April 18
657	Elinor, Bowden.	May 5
364	James Purle, Wilson.	March 7
618	Lady Macdonald, Bunnell—Fleming & Co.	June 3

From Liverpool.

396	Briarley.	June 29
548	Melody, James.	June 11
461	Richard Cobden, Randall.	

From Newcastle.

473	Monitor, James.	

From the Clyde.

783	Assaye, Andrews.	
578	Fortitude, Booth.	May 16
515	Glenmessen, Burt.	
864	Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co.	
1072	Merwanjee Framjee, Pike.	
489	Nyssa, Hutchison.	June 29
	Roxana, Spittal.	

From Sunderland.

675	Alipore, Fleming & Co.	

BENGAL.

The telegraph of July 20, announced the arrival of the *Mercury*, Jowndes, (port not mentioned) 23rd June; *Ava*, Brown, from Moulmein 11th July, touched at Rangoon 16th July; *Rangoon*, Lowen, from Moulmein 12th July, touched at Rangoon 14th, Akyab 17th and Chittagong 19th July; *Nereides*, Grenier, from Algon Bay, 12th June; *Zuleika*, Glover, from Bombay (date not given); *Lady Egidia*, and *City of Bombay*, particulars not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE.—July 31.

Birch, Lieut., 9th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Mhow.

GARRISON ORDERS.—July 31st, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Muster of Corps in Garrison will be taken as usual at sunrise to-morrow.

The Muster of Engineer Store Lascars, Ordnance, Barracks, Gun-Carriage and Fire Engine Departments, will be taken at the Muster Tent, on the Esplanade, by the Brigade Major of the Garrison, at the same hour.

2. The Committees, of which Captains Jacob and Barnes, 18th Regt. N. I., are Presidents, are dissolved.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 30th July 1863.

The following promotion in the Ordnance Department is ordered:—

Store and Park Serjeant William McDonald, to be Acting Sub-Conductor from the 23rd July 1863, vice McKenzie, promoted.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 31st July 1863.

Mr. W. Grant, Midshipman, late I. N., 1st Officer of the steam vessel *Dalhousie*, was discharged to the shore on the 3rd instant.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th July, at Aurungabad, the wife of Captain Clement J. Smith, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

At Bunbahall Colliery, on the 17th July, the wife of Mr. F. Y. Smith, of a son.

At Kishnaghur, on the 13th July, the wife of Alfred Smith, Esq., Principal of the Kishnaghur College, prematurely, of twin daughters, who survived less than 3 hours.

At Julpigorie, on the 16th July, the wife of F. Allen, Esq., Staff Corps, of a daughter.

At 35, Chowringhee, on the 16th July, the wife of Captain E. Davidson, R. E., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 24th July, at Ahmedabad, Joshua Theodore, the only child of Joshua King, Esq., C. S., aged 11 months and 17 days.

On the 23th July, at Poona, Mozeltoe, the beloved wife of Abraham Nathan, Esq., of the Bombay Custom House, deeply regretted.

At Calcutta, on the 10th July, Georgiana, second daughter of the late Netterville Campbell, Esq.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Benares*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 9th August 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

	Via Marseilles.	*Via Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
„ 1 „	0 13 4	„ 0 8 0
„ 2 „	1 10 8	„ 1 0 0
„ 3 „	2 8 0	„ 1 8 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer will be closed on THURSDAY, the 13th August, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG MAILS.

The Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per Steamer *United Service*, will be closed THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st instant, at 7 o'clock A.M.

Letters, &c., forwarded by this opportunity will be liable to the Indian Inland rates of postage which must be prepaid.

SCINDE MAILS.

The mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussora per steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

CALENDAR.—AUGUST 1863.

Full Moon......Thursday 30d. 6h. 24.1m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	1	Lammas Day.	5 38	6 34	0 12	0 35	Date 30th July Time—9h. 2m. 29s.8
Sun.	2	9th Sun. after Trinity.	5 38	6 34	0 56	1 17	
Mon.	3	Daybreak at 4.19.	5 39	6 33	1 39	2 0	
Tues.	4	Twilight ends at 7.53	5 39	6 33	2 22	2 44	
Wed.	5	Oyster season commences.	5 39	6 32	3 3	3 24	
Thur.	6	Transfiguration of our Lord.	5 39	6 31	3 46	4 11	
Fri.	7	Named Jesus.	5 40	6 31	4 36	5 2	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 1st.—Queen Anne died, 1714.—Slavery abolished in the East Indies, 1838.—The Indian Income Tax Act in force, 1860.—The Peiho Forts (China) occupied, 1860.

Sunday 2nd.—Maharajah Goolab Singh died, 1857.

Monday 3rd.—Gwalior taken, 1780.

Tuesday 4th.—British troops landed in Java, 1811.

Wednesday 5th.—Capture of Cabool, 1840.—Chusan taken, 1840.—The Telegraphic cable successfully laid between Great Britain and America, 1858.

Thursday 6th.—Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485.—Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of York, born, 1844.—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy created a Baronet, 1857.

Friday 7th.—Napoleon sailed for St. Helena, 1815.—Queen Caroline died, 1821.—The Ashantees defeated, 1826.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

Aden	July 17	Kurrachee	July 24
Agra	July 18	Lahore	July 18
Allahabad	July 16	London	July 3
Australia	Mar 25	Mauritius	June 6
Alexandria	July 10	Madras	July 25
Bangalore	July 24	Malta	June 23
Cochin	July 18	Meerut	July 24
Calcutta	July 21	Oudh	July 22
Cape	June 1	Punjaub	July 11
Ceylon	July 2	Penang	June 23
Delhi	July 23	Rangoon	June 26
France	July 5	Suez	July 12
Hongkong	June 29	Singapore	June 21

THE Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1863.

The latest telegraphic intelligence from England reported the substance of another abortive debate on the interminable subject of the Indian Cotton Supply. Mr. Caird, a member of the House of Commons, distinguished for his knowledge of Agricultural questions, and of the trade connected with the corn supply, appears to have turned his attention to the Indian Cotton question, after all those more especially concerned in cotton manufactures had apparently got sick of the subject, and had given it up in despair. He made his speech, was followed by others amongst whom were the noted pair Messrs. Cobden and Bright, and then withdrew his motion. The speeches of both Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright appear to have been more highly seasoned than was usual even for them. The first mentioned, thought Sir Charles Wood deserving of impeachment, and the latter accused him of a want of common courtesy to every deputation that waited on him. Poor Sir Charles Wood has a hard time of it now, with his quondam Manchester allies; but he holds his own wonderfully, and seems even to grow stronger in his present office, after every fresh attack of his enemies. The truth is, Sir Charles Wood though a dull and tedious speaker, and greatly deficient in popular manner and address, is a first rate man of business, has worked himself wonderfully well up in his very troublesome and difficult department, and has infused an energy and spirit into the working of both the Home and the Indian Departments of the Indian Government which they never previously possessed. He has made mistakes no doubt, but the best men, with larger Indian experience, and more of the special knowledge needed in the Indian department, would have been certain to have blundered at least as much; and otherwise Sir Charles Wood can do his work with any of them. We think it right to say so much of a man of great administrative ability, conscientiously doing his best, who has become, through want of knowledge, and sheer carelessness on their part to enquire as to the truth, a sort of *bete noir* to the greater part of the Indian Press. In the cotton question, coming as it does within the scope of economics, in which Sir Charles Wood is a proficient, he is a match for the best of his opponents. Moreover we owe it to Sir Charles Wood that all the local Governments in India, as well as the supreme Government, have been stirred up at last,—after a sleep as of ages, and much occasional talk,—to provide forthwith, with an energy to which Indian Governments hitherto have been entirely unaccustomed, such an indispensible requisite as ordinarily decent roads. Though the Manchester people are a little unreasonable now, and hardly make sufficient allowances for the difficulties of the present Secretary of State for India, in grappling with the supercilious neglect of previous Governments in this country of the first duties of any government; it is not to be denied that they had much to complain of in times past, when,—after they had spent valuable time and labour in investigating the supposed mysteries and difficulties connected with the production of cotton, and made valuable suggestions on the subject,—their suggestions were never attended to. It is to Mr. Bright that we are indebted for the Committee of the House of Commons that sat in 1848, to investigate every possible phase of the question connected with an ample cotton supply from India.

There was no pressure on the cotton manufacturers at the time to take up this subject; the supply from America was abundant, and not the least cause then, more than at any other time before the disruption, to fear a deficiency in a field of supply that seemed to be perennial. But the intense dislike of slavery, and a vague, undefined sense of distrust, that there might be a break up in America some day, caused the more thoughtful to look somewhat ahead, and cast about for other fields of supply. India naturally was first in the thoughts of every one; it had always supplemented any deficiency in the American supply, and many considered that if the conditions of the culture in India could only be accurately ascertained, it might be found that with more certainty in the markets, and improved appliances in the culture, India might very soon be made to take the place of America. With views such as these, Mr. Bright moved for and got his committee of enquiry. We do not propose at present to enter upon any discussion of the results arrived at by this committee; but there is something humiliating in the consideration that the principal suggestions made by it, in the matter of roads, remained to be carried out under the direction of Sir Charles Wood, thirteen years after the suggestions had been made! The committee of 1848 reported that "The want of suitable means of internal communication has been prominently brought under your committee's notice, by almost every witness that has been examined, as one of the principal obstacles to the trade in cotton which it is within the power and province of a Government to redress; and they are of opinion, that the representations which have been made to them on this head, demand the earnest attention of the Indian Government. With scarcely an exception, they concur in describing the means of internal communication throughout India as totally inadequate for the requirements of commerce; and where roads are formed, great impediments to the communication still exist, from the almost entire absence of bridges. The consequence of this deficiency is severely felt, and traffic is conducted at an enormous cost of money, labour and time. Produce from the interior being frequently transported hundreds of miles on the backs of bullocks, great damage thereby arises to merchandise and particularly to cotton from exposure to wet, and from accidents and delays, and it not unfrequently happens that the rains coming on before the tedious journey to the coast can be completed, delay the transmission of the produce to this country to the following season. * * * Your Committee would strongly impress upon the authorities to whom the administration of British India is confided the propriety of losing no time in remedying past neglect on this point." It is anything but creditable to the various Indian Governments, we have had since 1848, that "your Committee's" suggestions are, after an interval of thirteen years,—though from the magnitude of the events that have happened, it looks more like a century,—are still as much needed as if they had been for the first time made only yesterday. No doubt for the last two years, since the Secretary of State has roused them up, the Government of India and the local Governments have been doing something, they have all produced large books, showing much specious writing but little genuine work, to demonstrate what has been done about this cotton business, which meets and oppresses us like a nightmare, whichever way we turn. The Government of India a short time ago, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, (so lately as the first July,) gave its own account of what had been done in the matter of facilitating the transit of cotton to ports of shipment;—the following is all that it can tell us about what has been done in this presidency:—

In Bombay the following is a summary of what has been done since 1st May 1861:—

55 miles of Road opened out for traffic throughout the year.
415 miles of Road opened out for fair-weather traffic.
250 miles of Road in progress for traffic at all seasons.
290 miles of Road in progress for fair-weather traffic.

Besides a Jetty at the Port of Randier, various large bridges over isolated objects, the widening of the Apollo Pier at Bombay, &c., &c., all at an outlay of upwards of £170,000.

The principal Roads that have been worked upon are—

	Already spent up to 30th April 1863.	Sanctioned for 1863-64.
	£	£
Gogo and Ahmedabad... ...	33,400	5,000
Vingorla to Belgaum	11,700	15,000
Kyga Ghat Road to Beitkool ...	40,000	20,000
Poona to Belgaum Road in conjunction with the three transverse lines to the Coast, one from Kurrar *via* Koombarla Ghat to Chiploon, the second from Belgaum to Vingorla, the third from Dharwar to Beitkool	29,500	26,500
Bunkapoor (midway on the road from Dharwar through Hooblee) towards Hurryhur on the Mysore Frontier, about 44 miles...	2,100	6,000
Total... ...	116,700	72,500

A Memorandum is attached giving details as to the roads, &c., also as to the progress made at Sudasheoghur. Regarding the latter no notice is here given, as there is no later information than is contained in the correspondence ordered to be printed by the House of Commons on the 3rd March 1863. Dharwar, Guzerat, and Kattywar, the great Cotton-producing localities, have been well cared for.

In connection with the works in progress under the Government of Bombay, it may be mentioned that Mysore is improving its communication with the Port of Sedasheoghur by means of the road between Shemoga and Talgoopa, the latter place being in connection with the North Canara Lines of communication. At Hurryhur also, on the Mysore Frontier, the Mysore Roads work in with the Dharwar Roads, now in progress under the Government of Bombay.

This surely is but a "beggarly account" at best. The memorandum above given mentions that no information is given about the progress made at Sedashegur as the Government of India had no better information than that placed before Parliament. Regarding these papers, we have given our readers the full benefit of all they contained; never was there so clear a case of "great cry and little wool;" but the Indian cotton question and everything relating to it, is enveloped in an atmosphere of enormous humbug, through which at a convenient season we must endeavour to clear our way and find out what the real facts are.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

Galle, *31st July*, 7-50 A. M.

Steamer *Bengal* anchored from Calcutta.

Madras, *31st July*, 11-30 A.M.

Steamer *Baltic* from Northern Ports anchored.

CALCUTTA.

31st July, 2-8 P.M.

Government Paper, Four per Cent., four to six annas discount.

Five per Cent., nine rupees to nine rupees and quarter premium.

Five-and-a-half per Cent., eighteen rupees two annas to six annas premium.

Exchange on London, first-class Credits, two shillings and three-eight penny.

Freights to London, dead weight, forty to forty-two shillings and six pence.

Jute, seventy-seven shillings and six pence.

Seeds, ninety-two shillings and six pence.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds forty inch, eight rupees ten annas to twelve annas per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven, three pounds, thirty-two inch, four rupees five annas to six annas per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds ten annas and ten pies per morah.

Market for Piece Goods, looking up.

LATEST FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.

PAYMENT BY THE JAPANESE OF THE INDEMNITY DEMANDED.

NANKIN INVESTED BY THE IMPERIALISTS. THE EARTHQUAKE AT MANILA.

Galle, *31st July*, 11-15 A. M.

Arrived steamer *China* from Hongkong 12th; Singapore 21st, and Penang 23rd July.

By latest advices from Japan the indemnity Money demanded by the British from the Japanese officers was being paid into her Majesty's legation. At the same time the latter have intimated that all foreigners should be expelled and the Ports closed.

Things in Nagasaki are beginning to look more peaceful.

Nankin has been attacked by a considerable Imperialist force and some important outworks taken.

From Pekin and the Northern ports there is no news of a political kind.

The loss of property at Manilla occasioned by the recent earthquake is now said to be greatly over what was first estimated.

The Government loss alone is put down at thirteen millions of dollars, and that of private individuals at about twenty-six millions, making nearly forty millions in all.

COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM CHINA.

Galle, *31st July* 11-46 A. M.

Per Steamer *China*.

Opium quotations as follows:—

Malwa 673 dollars.

Patna 602 dollars.

Benares 570 dollars.

Exchange four shillings and ten pence.

Bank private paper four shillings and ten pence half penny.

On Bombay two hundred and thirty-five and a half rupees.

On Calcutta two hundred and thirty-seven rupees.

Arrivals from India, *Behar* from Bombay on 4th July. *Indore* on the 7th July. *Lightning* and *Thunder* both from Calcutta on the 7th July.

Our Shanghai dates are of the 4th instant.

Malwa 520 taels.

Patna 474 taels.

Exchange bank six shillings and five pence.

Private papers six shillings and five pence half penny.

On Bombay three hundred and twelve rupees.

On Calcutta three hundred and thirteen rupees.

The Japanese have paid the money indemnity demanded by the British, at the same time have decided that all foreigners should leave the country.

LOCAL.

The Marine Court of enquiry appointed by Government to conduct the investigation into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the British ship *General Simpson*, on one of the Laccadive Islands, met yesterday afternoon in the Fort Police Office, but, owing to the absence of the parties, the enquiry has been adjourned *sine die*, the Captain, it appears, having proceeded to the wreck by the steamer *Semiramis*.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

For the fortnight ending 15th July.

Sholapoor.—The rain throughout the Collectorate has varied considerably being at Barsee as high as four inches and sixty-one cents and in others less than one cent. The health was good in all other places except judee where there were (96) ninety-six deaths from cholera and fourteen head of cattle died at Hypurjee, (3) three deaths from cholera, and Mungolee, (54) fifty-four deaths from cholera.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 31st July 1863.

Broach.—Rainy, wind westerly.
Bulsar.—Heavy rain.
Cannanore.—Cloudy.
Galle.—Fine light winds. Ther. 80.
Goa.—Densely clouded, rain yesterday thirteen cents. Wind light from West.
Kolapore.—Rainy, S.W. variable.
Madras.—Fine SW. Bar. 30.
Paumben.—Fair, S.W. light. Ther. 86.
Surat.—Cloudy and rainy.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Friday, 31st July 1863.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Assault.—James Adams, the Chief Officer of the *Sidney Eggers*, was charged with assaulting Abdool Raymon.

Complainant stated.—On Saturday the 18th instant at noon, I was sitting on the gangway of the *Sidney Eggers*, when the defendant pulled me and struck me two blows with his fist on my side, and kicked me and pushed me against some wood.

Captain H. W. Campbell said that he saw no assault, but that he saw a row on board. He did not see the complainant assaulted by the mate. A Commissariat Serjeant who was aboard, hearing a great row, pulled the complainant down from the rail and gave him a kick behind. The complaint then made a great noise and kicked up a tremendous row. As complainant would not go away, defendant took him by the shoulder and pushed him to the gangway, but did not give a blow.

His Worship dismissed the charge.

Assaulting a Wife.—Cunmul Hussum, a washerman, was charged with assaulting his wife Joevunbye.

The complainant stated.—On Saturday week last in the evening, my husband (the defendant) bit my nose. He also beat me very severely with his fist, and kicked me. I was in the family way, and was confined prematurely. This took place in our house. He is always in the habit of ill-treating me. Defendant accused me of laughing and joking with a servant of ours. That is the reason why he beats me.

Defendant stated,—She is in my house for sixteen or seventeen years, during which time I never assaulted her. I have had three or four children by her, and it is not likely I should assault her now. She is advised to behave herself properly in the house, but she would not, being instigated by an old woman in the house.—*Charge dismissed.*

Torturing a Horse.—Bhyroo Gunnoo, a buggy-driver, was convicted of torturing a horse on Thursday last, and was fined Rs. 20. Constable Butters, who examined the horse, said that the animal had a sore on his back, and was in very bad condition, and could not be driven without torture.

Bad Meat.—Muddoo Sooban, a butcher, was brought up by the Assistant Market Inspector, Mr. Higgins, for exposing for sale in the market the carcase of a goat which was in a diseased condition, and not fit for the food of man. Defendant having pleaded guilty, he was fined fourteen Rupees.

Refusing Fare.—Three Palkee bearers were brought up on summons by Mr. Charman, Manager of the *Times of India*, for refusing to take fare. It appeared the complainant required a palkee for his wife on the 9th July, and he desired each of the defendants to take the fare. The defendants refused, telling Mr. Charman to engage another palkee. They were not engaged at the time. Mrs. Charman had to go upstairs and could not go out in consequence.

Defendants were found guilty and fined five Rupees each.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

The Court will sit this day for General Motions.

S. Compton, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, 31st July 1863.

Business for disposal this day.

(Before the Honorable Sir Joseph Arnould.)

Suits for Settlement of Issues.

352 Jumnadass Balkissondass *vs.* Tooiseydass Kissondass.

378 Bernardo Heilter da Silveira da Lorena *vs.* Luis Correa da Silva.

Suit for further hearing and final disposal.

150 Jumnadass Ransordass *vs.* Luckmidass Hurrybhoy and another.

[illegible] Rogonath Nana Josee *vs.* Chintoba Porshotum and another.

151 Jairaz Munjee and another *vs.* Joharumull Ramjeedass.

167 Nemchund Mulapchund *vs.* Luxamondass Sividass

180 Kirparam Anundram *vs.* Manchund Hemchund.

John Marriott, Deputy Registrar.

Prothonotary's Office, 31st July 1863.

Equity Side.

Causes for hearing this day.

Gunnoba Ballajee *vs.* Soonder Bappoojee and others. For hearing (part heard.)

Cullianjee Heerjee *vs.* Soonder Narronjee. For hearing (part heard.)

Mhowjee Godoo *vs.* Khatao Muccoondjee. For hearing (part heard.)

Mahomed Esmail *vs.* Luckmeedass Hurrybhoy. For hearing (part heard.)

William Howard, Esq. *vs.* Wisswanath Atmaram. For hearing on further direction.

31st July 1863. Geo. Taylor, Registrar.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Friday, 31st July 1863.

(Before N. Spencer, Esq.)

Asla Motta, surviving partner of Hema Solla deceased vs. Goverdhun Khooshall.

This was an action to recover the sum of one hundred rupees, being an amount of sixty-two rupees eight annas due on a promissory note, together with sixty-four rupees two annas interest, twenty-six rupees ten annas of which amount he abandoned, on account, as he alleged, because the defendant was in bad circumstances.

Mr. Shivsunker appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Pandurung for the defendant.

Mr. Shivsunker stated the case.

Asla Motta, the plaintiff, said the note upon which he sued was dated 26th of December 1857. The defendant, he said, had calculated the amount of his former account, and wanted to borrow nine rupees more. Witness corrected himself by saying he had made the account himself as the defendant did not write, and told him to make a note for sixty-two rupees eight annas, which would be for the old note and the nine rupees he then wanted. Plaintiff said he did not know the defendant had been insolvent, but had taken twenty-six rupees eight annas off, on account of his being in bad circumstances. He only received nine rupees; he made his mark, Pantojee signed it. Nowla Wunna saw Pantojee and defendant came to the shop. Dewa Jessa came when the body of the note was written. Defendant got the money after he made his mark, when the attestations were made. Dewa Jessa and Luckna were the attesting witnesses, and witness told them there were Rs. 41 old debt, Rs. 9 new debt, and Rs. 12-8-0 interest, which made up the amount.

By Court.—Had a judgment for Rs. 30, against defendant, with costs payable in monthly instalments. There was no other decree against this man, or he does not recollect it. When this note was passed he had a note for thirty four, which was included in the note now sued for, and another for Rs. 41, upon which four were due. The sum of Rs. 34, is included.

Mr. Pandurung said that according to *Addison on Contracts*, the receipt of part consideration after an insolvency, would nullify the action.

His Honor said that the balance was recoverable, in opposition to Mr. Pandurung's idea.

Mr. Pandurung said that the only recoverable balance would be the Rs. 9, and no interest on the larger amount, but he denied even that his client had ever received the nine rupees.

Plaintiff cross-examnied by Mr. Pandurung.—Did not tell the writer of the note how the balance accrued. After the mark was made the money was paid to defendant. There was no one but himself, the writer, the two attesting witnesses and defendant present during the transaction. The former notes were first cancelled, then the money was paid, and a new note signed by attesting witnesses.

By Court.—Did not know when note was renewed that defendant had been insolvent, or that he had been in jail. He went occasionally to ask him for money, but did not hear of this.

Babajee Ballajee, examined by Mr. Shivsunker.—Said he was a schoolmaster, knew the parties engaged in this action, and that he wrote the note now before the Court. It was written at defendant's request for 62-8 and nine rupees were paid, ready money, as per arrangement. One Marwarree was present. Two Marwarries attested the note, they were neighbours of plaintiff, who called them to his shop. The witnesses saw defendant execute the note.

By Mr. Pandurung.—Was told that the Rs. 41 accrued for two old notes, but did not see them. The new note was written, signed and attested before the money was paid. Dapa the first witness, did not see the note written, only the signature; the other attesting witness was present. The note was read and explained after Dapa came.

Deepa Jessa, the first attesting witness, said he attested the note, which Babajee, the last witness wrote. The particulars of money paid agreed with those given by last witness, as also as to the persons present at its execution. *He did not see the former notes*, but the defendant cancelled them himself in his presence. Knew that the defendant was insolvent and had been in jail.

By Court.—Witness knew when he was in jail, but could not remember how long ago it was before he passed the bill.

This was the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Pandurung dwelt on the want of reliance in the testimony of these witnesses, as to their knowing nothing of the defendant's insolvency. The abandonment, again, of the excess over one hundred rupees gave the claim an air of improbability to the plaintiff's case, in fact, he said he had no case. The cancelling of the notes too, being known to no one, added to the defendant's claim for a verdict.

Goverdhun Kaushall, the defendant, declared that he never signed the note, and had never had any transactions with plaintiff since his insolvency. Had never passed any note after these which were inserted in his schedule.

Mr. Shivsunker spoke at some length, and said that it was simply ridiculous to imagine the plaintiff and the witnesses had committed a forgery, as there were easier means at his disposal to have got up a better case. The discrepancies were to be applied to the length of period since the transaction took place.

His Honor summed up at some length. From the material facts of the case he alone could judge. There were considerable discrepancies, and he could only come to the conclusion, notwithstanding the length of time which had elapsed since the transaction, that the plaintiff had failed to prove his case. There would therefore be a verdict for defendant and costs certified.

POONA.

The meeting of the Legislative Council which would in regular course have been held yesterday, is postponed till Saturday.—*Observer, July 30.*

The Governor of Bombay has called a conference of Collectors and Executive Engineers, to determine on some general system of conducting public works. Some considerable results may of course be expected to flow from the deliberations of this engineering parliament—beyond eloquence.—*Id.*

We understand that the Maharaja of Gwalior has forwarded the sum of twenty thousand rupees to Baroda for the purpose of feeding the Brahmins of that province. This has been done on account of Shrawn Mass.—*Id.*

The examination for the candidates for employment in the Revenue Department, terminated on the 27th instant. Out of one hundred and sixty candidates, only eight have passed examination.—*Id.*

We hear with regret of the unexpected and untimely death (after one day's illness) of Mr. A. Smith, lay brother of the society of Jesus. He is known as the architect engineer of the new Church of St. Xavier and of the convent annexed to it.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

Captain G. F. Vincent of the late 30th Regiment N. I., has been appointed to the command of the Ceylon Pioneer Sikhs here, in succession to Captain Hoggan, who has been permitted to return to his own appointment as second in command of the 25th Punjab N. I.—*Englishman, July 21.*

The earth appears to have been quaking over a considerable expanse of the Asiatic continent of late. Letters just received from Shrinagur, Cashmere, mention the occurrence of some very severe shocks of earthquake at that capital; and, so great was the alarm amongst the inhabitants, and the European visitors, that several accidents, though not of a grave nature, had occurred from the inmates of the houses hurriedly escaping by the nearest available place of exit into the open air, to avoid the danger anticipated from the probable fall of their dwellings.—*Id.*

The measure with reference to the Indian Medical Service which is now in the hands of, and delayed by, the Secretary of State for War, is not a measure of amalgamation; nor, if it be adopted, either in its present condition or with important modifications, will there be any blending whatever of the Royal and Indian Medical Services. As matters stood when the last two or three mails left London, and whilst the measure in question was in the hands of the Secretary for War, it was arranged that the Indian Medical Service was to remain "local" and gradually "die out" as Sir Charles Wood says: and that officers retiring from it when entitled to pension, would be permitted to choose between the Company's and the Queen's rates of pension. This will give no advantage to the seniors on the Indian medical lists, but those of the rank of Surgeon-Major will slightly benefit by it. We believe that, according to this measure as now existent in England, Queen's rates of furlough pay, according to rank, will be given to the Company's medical officers; but we have no information as to the future rates of pay in this country, or even if any alteration in the past is to be made. Neither our informants nor we can bind ourselves to affirm that these will be the main features of the dying dolphin-like scheme which has been changing its aspect, monthly, for the last three years; but these are certainly the heads of the measure submitted by the India House and the Horse Guards to the Secretary for War, and which Sir Charles Wood stated in the House of Commons was delayed by the latter functionary. We are to believe that this last attempt will finally settle the long-delayed measure, then we must also believe that, as stated above, there will be no "amalgamation" of the two services; but that the Royal will increase, and the Indian "die out."—*Id.*

There is at last some hope that the silk-worm may be restored to its natural and healthy condition. Certain experiments instituted by Captain Hutton, of the Invalid Establishment, afford just grounds for the belief not only that the decadence of which all silk growers complain may be arrested, but that the insect may be brought back to its original state, from which it had already degenerated prior to its first introduction into Europe. It is, of course, premature to indicate the results thus far obtained by Captain Hutton, or the steps that led to them, but there is little doubt of his ultimate and brilliant success.—*Hurkaru, July 21.*

The Directors of the Assam Tea Company have fixed the dividend for the past year at 12 per cent. clear of Income-Tax, but no bonus will be distributed. They have also come to the conclusion that a local agency is preferable to a local board, and they propose to submit this question for the consideration of a Special General Meeting to be convened for that purpose. Mr. Ross Donnelly Mangles has been provisionally elected a Member of the Board of Directors in the place of Sir Wm. Baynes, Bart, who has withdrawn from the management on account of failing health. The late Deputy Chairman, Mr. H. M. Kemshead, has been chosen to fill the chair vacant through the retirement of Sir Wm. Baynes, Bart, and Mr. Tite, M.P., has been elected Deputy Chairman. Owing to the resignation of Mr. Richard Twining, the Senior Auditor, Mr. Bankart has been provisionally appointed in his place.—*Id.*

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA AND THE HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

The Memorial of the undersigned Hindoo Inhabitants of Bengal.

Most Respectfully Sheweth,—That your memorialists having deeply considered and carefully weighed the sentiments and feelings of the entire Hindoo Community of the Provinces to which they belong, on the subject of Polygamy as sanctioned by the custom of the country, are encouraged to claim legislative interference for its suppression.

Your memorialists are convinced that the general spread of education amongst the leading classes of Hindoo Society, those classes in fact which direct the movements and endow authority to the decisions of the national mind—and the healthier tone than before of public morality, induced by a constant and beneficial observance of British Institutions, have sensibly cleared the way for the overthrow of social habits which only a pernicious, artificial influence hitherto rendered popular.

Your memorialists have ample grounds for believing that the almost unanimous feeling of the native community is against an usage which has destroyed the domestic happiness of Hindoo women to a far greater extent than the doom of perpetual widowhood.

The supporters of the usage, belonging as they do to the least educated class, and guided by a manifest motive of self-interest, are, in a most contemptible, and scarcely noteworthy, minority. Many of these even bitterly complain of their fate after they have proceeded too far to retreat, and when it is impossible for them to cancel their luckless marriages. If passion or avarice did not blind him to the perception of reason, the polygamist would himself be the foremost opponent of a rite which enabled him to sow the most violent contention and deadly hate in his family.

Your memorialists further beg to submit it that it is against the principle of civilization to consider the institution of marriage any otherwise than as a solemn compact between one man and one woman to preserve, inviolate, the constant affection which is pledged before the altar of God; and your memorialists do not hesitate to characterize as perjury an act, which enables the stronger and more rational party to the contract to break it at will, whilst the weaker and less intelligent party, who is governed by a rigid conventional law besides, is compelled to maintain it at every disadvantage, loss of position sacrifice of peace and outrage to the most sensitive feelings.

Your memorialists therefore are of opinion that morality and enlightened policy of which the British Government is the representative in the East, equally demand an abrogation by law of the rite of polygamy, and for this your memorialists must earnestly pray.—*Id.*

SIND.

The Weather.—Although we have had more than our usual quantity of rain this season, yet scarcely a day passes without a shower more or less heavy, varying from a Scotch mist to a ghaut downpour; if we could but calculate on seasons such as the present one always, Sind would soon be tilled from end to end and transformed into a vast garden. We had a smart shower last evening and as we are engaged in repairing the roof of our office we found no little difficulty in getting up *Our Paper* for this morning.—*Our Paper (Kurrachee), July 24.*

Locusts.—We were under the impression that we had quite got rid of these destructive insects, the late heavy rain having been in our opinion more than enough to destroy them, but it has been reported to us that a very large number settled on the banks of the Lyaree some few days ago, committing sad havoc among the plantations in that quarter until the intruders were driven off by bon-fires and tom-toms.—*Id.*

Rope Making.—We are glad to perceive a new branch of industry taking root and thriving in Kurrachee, it is the manufacture of rope, there are a score of walks already covered in in Garry Khatta, where people may be seen from morning to night busily engaged making hempen rope in 100 feet lengths, for tying the bales pressed by the Kurrachee Screw Company. If the Jail authorities were not above taking a hint from the Press, they would engage the prisoners in rope-making, a kind of work that requires but little skill and which is most remunerative, the Screw Company is not the only purchaser of the article, the shipping, particularly such as are employed in Indian waters, using a vast quantity of cordage of the kind easiest manufactured.—*Id.*

Transfer of Camp.—Our readers are aware of all that has been done by the inhabitants of Camp to prevent its being placed under Civil jurisdiction and Municipal laws. A letter has been received by General Honner from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to the effect that the memorial addressed by the Landholders to Government, which we published in a recent issue, should have been sent through the Commissioner in Sind. This has now been done, and the memorialists must patiently abide the result; we really do not see how Government can, with any show of justice, carry the point sought to be attained in direct opposition to the wishes of the community. We are aware that it is a long cherished idea of His Excellency the Governor to convert Kurrachee into a Civil Station, and under certain conditions there can be no doubt that the change would act beneficially and promote the interests of the citizens, but there is as little doubt that much injury would be the result of carrying out the amalgamation as now proposed, and this not only to the inhabitants generally but to the soldiers as well. Taking Bombay as an example we find the Barracks, in close proximity to the native town, all enclosed, with sentries posted at their gates to prevent the egress and ingress of the denizens unless on pass. The structures we refer to are the Fort George, Town, and Queen's Barracks. The two last, however, have proved so very unhealthy that they are seldom, if ever, occupied; the medical authorities have condemned them on the score of their being too confined for bodies of men to live in without injury to their constitutions, the infantry portion of the garrison has been consequently located in Colaba where the soldiers have more breathing room and are free of the noxious vapours, which constantly present in thickly inhabited native quarters. In Kurrachee, the Suddur Bazaar has European soldiers or Military Departments located all around, it being encircled by the Magazine, the Arsenal, the Artillery Barracks, the Ghizree Sanatarium, the Napier Barracks, the Military General Hospital, the Sappers' Lines, and the Depot Barracks; and we cannot think of any arrangement by which the soldiery could be kept from entering the bazaar at will, and getting therefrom, so soon as the Military guard and Police are removed, as much poisoned drink as they choose to have, it would be more difficult still to prevent disturbances and the natives being maltreated. Were the Barracks enclosed the men would sicken and die, for there is no living in Kurrachee where the sea-breeze is cut off. It was for these reasons that we made it a provision when we were induced to advocate the contemplated amalgamation that the Barracks should be brought up by the Municipality, and new Cantonments formed on the Ghizree side of the Railway line, or elsewhere, and we still hold the same opinion. In addition to the above mooted points it may be urged that the effect of removing the control under which the inhabitants of the Bazaar now live would be to convert the place into a hotbed of disease, the people would be carried off in shoals, and the troops be decimated. We have instances in the epidemics of 1843, 1846, 1851, and 1853, of the consequences of allowing filth to accumulate in Cantonments. In the last named year the latrines and kilns were devised, and an efficient body of scavengers entertained, the consequence has been freedom from disease. With this fact staring us in the face we cannot understand the object of the course adopted by Government. If it be to gain a few thousands of rupees by arbitrarily taxing the land on which the Bazaars stand, the public voice will decry it as directly opposed to its interests. Every soldier dying in the place would be held up to the gaze of the people as a murdered man, and the Government itself would soon learn that the revenue it obtains from the Cantonment of Kurrachee does not pay for the cost of replacing the men killed by the diseases occasioned by depriving the place of military supervision.—*Id.*

THE MISHAPS OF THOSE IN POWER.

(Dacca News, July 18.)

Practical experience is more valuable than theory, and personal knowledge more influential than belief based on the statements of others. If we had written a thundering article every week for a whole year, exposing the disgraceful condition of the trunk roads in Eastern Bengal, we might certainly have been believed; but it is more than doubtful whether the roads would have been any better for our representations. [illegible]

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when those who have it in their power to remedy the things complained of, suffer from the economy which they themselves encourage, there dawns the likelihood of 'something being done.' We cannot say how far the mishap we are about to chronicle was owing to the neglected state of the road, or whether the road was to blame at all; but we feel sure, that if it was the road that brought about the Lieutenant Governor's trouble, the safety of travellers will henceforward be better provided for.

The Lieutenant Governor detests Dacca; with what feelings, we wonder, does he look back to his visit to Comillah! It was the most unpleasant visit, so far as personal comfort went, of any His Honor has ever made any where. We do not know whether it is exactly right to make the experiences of a Lieutenant Governor of Bengal a subject of laughter; but if we do laugh, Mr. Beadon will do us the justice to believe that it is *after* knowing that neither he nor his Suite suffered anything worse than a little temporary inconvenience. The Lieutenant Governor arrived at Daudcandy, and buggies from Comillah were in readiness to convey him and his Suite to the sudder station, a distance of some thirty-two miles. There is a trunk road all the way, and to all appearance the journey promised to be a safe one. Off the whole party started, but soon the buggy in which Mr. Bayley was, was unaccountably capsized. This was humiliation for a Secretary to the Government; but Mr. Bayley is a sensible man, and so the humiliation became fun. Getting into Comillah, the Lieutenant Governor and his Suite felt hungry, we suppose,—hunger being a feeling which the biggest men share with the smallest. Whether their hunger was properly appeased or not, we have no means of knowing: we believe however, that some of the party brought away with them a very lively recollection of the warm water they drank, and the hot air they breathed in Comillah during the period of their stay. The Rajah of Tipperah had arranged to give them a grand dinner; but as every thing else went wrong, it would have been surprising if this dinner had come off all right. Ever so much ham and champagne was indented for from Dacca; in spite of the Comillah road, the eatables appear to have reached the station safely enough; but, alas, they arrived a day after the Lieutenant Governor had left, and the Rajah was compelled to do the next best thing to feeding the Government of Bengal:—he fed the Government of Comillah.

The Lieutenant Governor and his Suite proposed returning to Daudcandy the same way they had come, namely in buggies; and accordingly they departed with a thousand salaams from obsequious subjects. Who could have anticipated that the Government of Bengal would come to grief! Who could have thought that its safety and dignity being entrusted for the time being to an animal of the brute creation, a horse,—that horse would play false and give the Lieutenant Governor a cold bath at the very time when it was most disagreeable to have one! Yet this was the very thing that happened. The horse of the buggy in which sat the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and Colonel James, his private Secretary, suddenly took a notion into its head that it would vary its action, and step backwards instead of forwards. The Government sought to persuade it to renew its former action, but in vain; the Private Secretary urged feeling arguments, but they failed; the horse was in open rebellion, and in its obstinate determination to throw off the yoke of authority, it did what all the sepoys of 1857 failed to do,—it pushed the Government of Bengal into a tank! Owning themselves defeated, and feeling that they were in a false position, the Lieutenant Governor and the Private Secretary got out of the buggy and waded to shore. The horse was well aware of the disaster it had wrought, but still it would not be moved from its rebellious attitude. The Lieutenant Governor yielding the point, walked on, a distance of four miles, with a scorching sun over head, and a pleasant moisture in his garments. Fortunately the syce of the rebellious horse had, in the mean while, brought it to reason. The buggy, which had sustained no serious injury, was hauled out of the tank; and the syce urging the horse on with a view to making it make the *amende honorable* to the Lieutenant Governor, overtook His Honor some miles beyond the tank, and persuaded him to re-enter the buggy. The horse did not rebel again, its recent demonstration having been only the result of 'a groundless and passing panic.'

THE HIGHER GRADE OF UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS.

(*Friend of India, July* 16.)

The new rules for the Uncovenanted Service are on the whole not unfair. That referring to an absolute pension of a fixed sum is really better than the Covenanted Service enjoy. Sir Charles Wood has wisely determined however, to continue to the higher grade of Educational and Law Officers and Native Judges, their special privileges, on the ground that in their case "a previous course of study, and, in many instances, practical experience is required." Now if this is a just principle—and none can controvert it—the privilege of more favourable rules ought to be extended to all other classes to whom it will apply. A previous course of study and practical experience may far more correctly be asserted in the case of uncovenanted chaplains, doctors and engineers than in that of the three classes specially privileged. There is no likelihood, and there is no necessity, that the number of covenanted Chaplains in India should ever be increased unless for regiments. The tendency of modern times, which is to independence and nonconformity in religious matters, is *pro tanto* against throwing on the state—that is, the general public—the support of and special class of chaplains belonging to a special sect, even if it be the national church. Churchmen can pay for their ministers more easily than Dissenters, and as the number of Englishmen increases in India, we look forward to an increase in uncovenanted chaplains who will receive only a grant-in-aid from the state for ministering to troops. Again as to Doctors, the Indian Medical Service, with its fat though well-deserved Presidency and Civil Surgeoncies, is doomed. There will be a large increase of uncovenanted doctors to take their place, depending chiefly on private fees, but receiving a small allowance for the state jail or hospital. At present the number of Uncovenanted Engineers is very large, consisting of superior non-commissioned officers drafted from the army, of the outsiders who have passed through the Civil Engineering Colleges, of skilled practical men with the diploma of C. E. whom Government has been only too glad to allure to their service, and of Lord Stanley's Engineers. The question is—are all these professional men, holding appointments which it is of the utmost importance for the public to have well filled, to be treated as belonging to the lower or to the higher grade of the Uncovenanted Service?

Let us compare the Engineer with the Educational and Law Officers. By law the Assistant Engineer who enters the service at Rs. 100 a month may rise to be Chief Engineer at Rs. 2,250 a month; while the Head Master or Deputy Inspector who begins with the same salary may rise to be Director on Rs. 2,000; and the Moonsiff who begins at the same salary may rise to be Small Cause Court Judge on Rs. 1,500 a month, or even High Court Judge on Rs. 4,000. Now the Educational Officer passes no test whatever; he is simply required to know the English language and the vernacular of his province. The Law Officer, besides a knowledge of both, passes only the easy "pleadership" examination. But the Assistant Engineer, if appointed in England, must have studied two years in a College of Civil Engineering, and one year under articles to a Civil Engineer, or three years under articles to a Civil Engineer; and must pass a competitive examination at the India House. If appointed in India, he must pass the test of "Civil Engineering" at a Government College, and also that for "General Education" laid down for gentlemen appointed to direct commissions in Her Majesty's Army. Moreover all Assistant Engineers must pass the Colloquial and the P. H. examinations before promotion to be Executive Engineer. Only Civil Engineers of known ability in the profession, who have had practical experience, are, under special circumstances, appointed by the Government of India as Executive Engineers.

In the interests of the public who do not wish to be the victims of inferior Chaplains, Doctors and Engineers we submit that *a fortiori* these classes ought to be considered as of the higher grade of Uncovenanted Servants, if Educational and Law Officers are so treated. The request, which we believe the Engineers have embodied in a petition to the Viceroy, is so reasonable, that we cannot entertain a doubt of its being complied with even by the Secretary of State who must finally decide the question.

MOONSIFFS.

(*Dacca News, July* 16.)

Lucky Moonsiffs! What a wind-fall! Rs. 50 all round! We do not know which to admire most; the good fortune of the Moonsiffs, or the unprecedented liberality of the Government. Are these days of financial economy, or are they not? Are not the very waste paper heaps that accumulate in the public offices, made to contribute to the revenue of thy State? Has not economizing become such a habit, that the first instinctive impulse that the Government feels when an application is submitted to it for an increase of pay, is to refuse? How then are we to understand the good luck that has befallen to Moonsiffs? Do they feel no apprehensions? Has it not occurred to them that if they are to have Rs. 50 each in addition to their former pay, it cannot be that they are to be suffered to continue to enjoy the *otium cum dignitate* of which the Government always suspects its judicial officers? Hard worked enough as Moonsiffs have all along been, it is not likely that they will be less hard-worked with the addition to their salaries. The cry will perhaps be louder than ever, 'Give, give;' and nothing short of four hundred cases wiped off the file every month, will satisfy the Government that they are doing any thing at all. Still the increase is a token, however tardily furnished, of the estimation in which their services are held by the State; and it proves that even the Government can be both considerate and grateful. We are perfectly sure that the services which the Moonsiffs will henceforth render, will not deteriorate from the circumstance that they have met with this acknowledgment from the State.

And now, having congratulated this worthy class of judicial officers, we have something to say respecting the powers with which they are vested. A Moonsiff decides cases valued up to three hundred rupees. When a suit involves a larger risk, it is carried to a higher Court There are circumstances, however, in which Moonsiffs have been vested with powers under Act X of 1859; and in such cases, they have of course been entrusted with the investigation of suits involving, in the aggregate thousands and tens of thousands of rupees. When Zemindarees have been at an inconvenient distance from the sudder station of a zillah, and it would have amounted to a denial of justice to have compelled either zemindars or ryots to travel all the way to the sudder station with their witnesses, bearing the expenses of the journey to and from,—the Government usually invested the nearest Moonsiff with the power to judge Act X cases. The measure was universally acknowledged as a boon, of which zemindars and others were not slow to avail themselves. The arrangement saved immense sums of money in the shape of expenses on account of witnesses; and justice was speedy, and quite as good as if it came direct from the bench of the sudder station.

Now, however, Sir Charles Wood has put a stop to such proceedings. No Moonsiffs are to be vested with Act X powers; and the consequence is, that people living out any distance from the sudder stations of their zillahs, must either put up with a denial of justice or with enormous expense. Messrs J. G. N. Pogose and N. P. Pogose are proprieters of an extensive zemindaree in the district of Mymensing. The distance from their estate to the sudder station involves a journey of three days. It would have been most inconvenient and expensive for them to have been obliged to undertake a three days' journey, witnesses and all, each time they had an Act X case to bring into Court. They accordingly applied in July 1861, to Mr. Davidson the then Commissioner of Dacca, to interfere in their behalf and get the Government to invest the Moonsiff of Bazeedpore with power to decide their rent cases. Their prayer was acceded to by the Government, and things continued to work smoothly till the removal of this Moonsiff and the appointment of a new man. The new incumbent had not Act X. powers, and the Messrs. Pogose addressed the following letter to the Officiating Commissioner of Dacca:

To F. B. Simson Esq.
Officiating Commissioner of Circuit, Dacca.

Sir,—Having felt, much to our prejudice as Zemindars of Pergunnah Jainshye, in the district of Mumensing, the great annoyance, trouble, and unnecessary expense, to which we were subjected, in instituting at the Sudder station of Mymensing, all suits under Act X of 1859, against our defaulting under tenants for arrears of rent, we had the honor, with the view of removing these objections to speedy justice, of addressing a letter to your predecessor, Mr. Commissioner Davidson on the 4th July 1861, soliciting that the Moonsiff of Chowkee Bazeedpore in the said Pergunnah, be vested with Act X powers. Our representation being considered reasonable and just, Baboo Ram Coomar Paul, the then Moonsiff of the said Chowkee was, on the recommendation of your predecessor, vested with these powers by Government, and all interested continued to derive the advantages of the arrangement.

The present Moonsiff of Bazeedpore, Baboo Nundo Coomar Bose, who has recently relieved Baboo Ram Coomar Paul, does not possess these powers, and hence we are subjected to the same inconveniences which rendered the vesting of Act X powers on the former Moonsiff necessary. We therefore beg to solicit the favour of your recommending to Government that the present incumbent, Baboo Nundo Coomar Bose, be vested with the powers in question.'

This application was sent up to the Government of Bengal and in due course, the Commissioner of Dacca received the following reply, a copy of which was sent to the Messrs. Pogose, 'for their information:'

From the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal
To the Officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division.
Dated Fort William, the 29th June 1863.

Sir,—In reply to your letter No. 138, dated the 16th instant, I am directed to inform you that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India having disapproved of the practice of vesting Moonsiffs with powers under Act X of 1859, the Lieutenant Governor is precluded from complying with your application on behalf of the Moonsiff of Bazeedpore.—I have &c.

J. Geoghegan, Under Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

If Sir Charles Wood had sent out to say that henceforth no Moonsiffs were to exercise Act X powers, we should, however much we might regret the measure, be free to acknowledge its self-consistency. But such is not the case. At the time when Sir Charles's order came out, there were many Moonsiffs in various parts of Bengal who had been vested with Act X powers and were exercising them. The Secretary of State's order has not had the effect of depriving these men of their powers; but it has simply stood in the way of any more Moonsiffs obtaining those powers. Those who had the powers at the time of the promulgation of the order, retain them; those who had them not, cannot now get them. It appears to us that Sir Charles ought either to have let the Moonsiffs alone, or to have put all on the same footing with reference to Act X cases. If Moonsiffs ought not to be vested with the power to decide rent cases, then *no* Moonsiffs ought to be allowed to decide them. If it was right that some Moonsiffs should have Act X powers, then it is also right that whenever Zemindaree interests require it, Moonsiffs ought to be vested with these powers. If Moonsiffs are disqualified, then *all* Moonsiffs ought to be held disqualified; if some do exercise the powers, then others, whenever the necessity is proved, ought to have them. Zemindars fortunate enough to get a Moonsiff into their neighbourhood who holds Act X powers, are independent of the sudder station, and save travelling expenses. Zemindars whose estates are within the jurisdiction of Moonsiffs, without Act X powers, are to be denied justice, unless they can at enormous expense, send every rent case to the sudder station for adjudication. Thus, a Zemindar in collecting his rents, finds that there are, say, fifty defaulters who are not likely to pay him his dues, unless they are forced by the law to do so. He must send up all fifty cases to the sudder station, a three days' journey from where the estate lies. Each case must on an average have four witnesses to substantiate it; so that he must send on a three days' journey, two hundred men who are to leave their several occupations for the purpose; who must be fed and housed all the while they are away in the sudder station, who must have all travelling expenses paid them, and who must also be indemnified for their trouble in putting themselves out to give evidence. More perhaps than the rent cases are worth, is spent in this way; the Zemindar has no way of indemnifying himself for this incidental outlay; but he must either incur it, or suffer his defaulting ryots to ride over his head. When Moonsiffs were vested with Act X powers, there was no difficulty. The Moonsiff's Court was at hand, the case was tried without expense, and the decree procured without trouble. In consequence of Sir Charles Wood's interference, Zemindars are thrown back upon their old disabilities, without any compensating advantage of any sort. The renewed difficulties under which they must henceforward labour in the recovery of their rents, will increase the difficulties of collection. A ryot never pays even the honestest debt until he is forced by the law to do so; and when ryots understand that the Moonsiffs in their neighbourhood can no longer wield Act X powers, they will become defaulters in greater numbers than before. Zemindars will gradually fall back on their old weapons of defence, and all the good that recent anxious legislation has sought to accomplish, will be undone. And all owing to an absurd order from Sir Charles Wood.

But for what reason has Sir Charles Wood interfered? Why should not Moonsiffs be vested, as circumstances may require, with Act X powers? Is it for fear that Zemindars, and especially interloping ones, may take advantage of the arrangement to grind down 'the poor ryot' until they have pulverized him, and there is not a whole bone in his body, or a whole idea in his mind? But however great the iniquities of some Zemindars may be, whether European or native, these men are wise enough to abstain from killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. They dare not persecute their ryots beyond a certain limit. But be this as it may, what has this to do with virtually depriving them of the rights that the law gives them? Because some unprincipled Zemindars persecute their ryots, must all Zemindars have justice made as difficult of access as possible? Sir Charles Wood would never avow such a reason.

Why then, has he put a stop to Moonsiffs assuming Act X powers? Because the exaltation turns the heads of these judicial officers? Whatever may have been the effect hitherto, they carry ballast now;—each man fifty rupees more than when the Secretary of State penned his order. They are more likely to be steady now, and to carry their honors with dignity. We do not profess to have divined Sir Charles Wood's true reason; but this we know, that he could not, had he tried, have hit upon any better means for making Act X a dead letter and so helping the ryots against their Zemindars.

But if Moonsiffs are no longer to be vested with Act X powers, surely some thing ought to be done, to release Zemindars from the position in which Sir Charles Wood's order has placed them. Are they to be left to seek redress at the sudder stations? Then they will be sure to find some means for indemnifying themselves for the expense and trouble they are put to in each rent case; and in righting themselves, they will capsize the law. Sir Charles Wood will yet repent having issued his prohibitory order. If Moonsiffs are not to be trusted with Act X powers, then let the Government locate Deputy Collectors where their presence is likely to be wanted most, and give them the powers which the poor Moonsiffs are not to have. Zemindars whose estates are at considerable distances from the sudder station will not long stand the expense to which a whim of Sir Charles Wood's now exposes them. We do not think Sir Charles has in this matter acted with the approval, much less at the suggestion, of the Government of Bengal; and if the Government thought Moonsiffs quite qualified to exercise Act X powers, Sir Charles Wood ought to have had the modesty to think so too.

But, as we have just said, if Zemindars are no longer to have Moonsiffs to decide their rent cases, the Government must send them Deputy Collectors. Referring them in every instance to the sudder station is a mockery.

DE QUINCEY'S REMAINS.

(*Reader, May* 30.)

De Quincey's writings hardly belong to what can be called "current literature." They are now rather a portion of that past English literature of which we are proud as a national inheritance. Hence the completion of the collected edition of De Quincey's works, in fifteen volumes by Messrs. A. and C. Black of Edinburgh is a topic rather for our leading article than for one of our reviews. But it is an event that ought not to go by unchronicled. A few years ago, while De Quincey was yet alive, the only collected edition of his writings was an American edition, which had been very creditably undertaken by an American publisher, in order to meet the demand in the United States caused by De Quincey's fame. Based on this edition there at last came forth a British edition, superintended by De Quincey himself, and all but finished when he died. The present is a reissue of that edition, with improvements and additions. The fifteen volumes ought to be in every library that aims at containing what is most excellent in English literature. For De Quincey is one of our classics, one of our real immortals, and his remains are one of the richest and most peculiar bequests that have recently fallen in to the great accumulation of our standard English prose. Whoever knows not De Quincey has his education in our higher English literature still to complete.

What a strange life was De Quincey's! 'A dream rather than a life, a passive flitting to and fro, almost a disembodied existence; unbound, unregulated by any of the ties and punctualities that bind and regulate ordinary lives!' The end of it is within recent recollection. You were walking, perhaps, with a friend in one of the quiet country-lanes near Edinburgh; and there passed you timidly a strange, diminutive creature, with his hat hung on the back of his head, at whom you could not help looking back, and whom, when you did look back you found also stopping, as if in suspicious alarm, and looking back at you. "That is De Quincey," your friend would whisper; and the diminutive creature would hastily move on, as if fearful of being caught, and disappear round the first turning, the rim of his hat still sloping back over his shabby coat-collar. And so, in wanderings about in the lanes and country roads near Edinburgh, in the vicinity of which he then had his home—varied by occasional disappearances, during which he could not be traced—were passed the last years of a man who, some fifty years before had been the companions of Wordsworth and Southey and Coleridge, in the Lake-district, who had thereafter started out from that illustrious group as an intellectual notability *sui generis*, and who for thirty-years or more, had been famous in London and everywhere as the English Opium-eater, and one of the finest writers in the English language. Quietly and furtively, with all this retrospect of notoriety behind him, like some small and enfeebled ticket-of-leave man, amazingly afraid of the police, and dimly conscious that they might still have a right to him, did De Quincey flit about lanes and country-roads in his last obscure retreat—occasionally clutched and borne away in a cab (which was the only way of securing him) to be the lion of an Edinburgh evening-party, when, after he had discoursed most beautiful talk for hours, the problem would arise how on earth to get him away again. At last, on impulse or on suasion, "out into the Night," as the German novelists have it, he would go: and what became of him no one knew, and no one cared.

And yet this strange life must, from first to last, have been a life of singular industry and labour. This singular being, this migratory and almost disembodied intellect, this little wandering anatomy, topped with a brain, whom a habit of opium-eating contracted in its early youth had loosened, as it seemed, from all the social realities of life, and almost from all sense of worldly responsibility, had been leading an indefatigable life of its own—all observation, all memory, all reverie, all speculation. Howsoever and whensoever he had acquired his scholarship, there were few such learned and accomplished men in his day as De Quincey. He had read enormously, without ever seeming to have books by him, much less a library. He had made himself his own encyclopædia, and, wherever he was, could quote all that he wanted to quote, dates and references included, from memory. Then, not belonging to the world, but only as some merely intellectual spirit moving about in the world, he had taken note of everything in it, serious or humorous, and had forgotten nothing that he had once noted. With a memory thus full and ever becoming fuller, and with a tendency at the same time to investigation, reasoning, and fantastic constructions of his own ideas, he had, nearly all his life, and in the main for the mere purpose of earning the necessary substenance of bread or opium, been in the habit of throwing off—nay, not throwing off, for they were carefully written, with corrections and interlineations—articles for magazines and other periodicals. Each article, when written, seems to have been thrown over his shoulder, unregistered, unfiled, uncared-for; and yet, incessantly and laboriously, he was writing fresh articles. Of books, or things originally shaped as books, he gave but one or two to the world; his whole literary life was a succession of articles for periodicals. It seemed to be the same to him where his articles went, provided they brought him the small immediate payment he wanted—whether to periodicals of note, or to obscure periodicals; and it is one of the oddest things we know that this English literary celebrity, this veteran man of genius, whose services the greatest periodicals in the land might have been glad to command at any price, should have spent some of his last years in composing articles for local periodicals, posting the packets of manuscript at the Lasswade post-office, and fearing lest, from being too late, they should be rejected altogether. Not till the very end of his life, and then, probably, less on his own motion than on the urging of friends, did he set about collecting his scattered papers, or indicating, from the lists in his memory, from what miscellaneous quarters they might be collected. And yet these scattered articles in all sorts of periodicals for some thirty or forty years were what De Quincey was and now is to the world; and the fifteen volumes in which they are now collected are, with the exception of a book or two, and some articles left out as scarcely worth reprinting, De Quincey's total remains.

It is seldom that an author attempts a classification of his own writings, and more seldom still that a classification which an author does propose of his own writings is satisfactory to others. De Quincey, however, in the preface to the collected edition of his writings which he himself superintended, proposed a classification of these writings which cannot be improved upon. Neither in that edition nor in the present is the classification followed in the actual arrangement of the volumes—probably for the practical reason, that the classes of writings theoretically discriminated shade into each other; but, theoretically, the classification is perfect; and, had it been possible, we should have preferred an arrangement of the writings according to it to any other arrangement except the strictly chronological. In a collected edition of an author's writings, and especially in a posthumous edition, the chronological arrangement, where possible, is always the very best. Leaving that matter, however, let us attend to De Quincey's theoretical distribution of the contents of these fifteen volumes. They might be distributed, he said, into three classes:—I. *Writings of fact, reminiscence, and historical narration.* Under such a head, though not precisely so named, De Quincey included a large and very interesting portion of the contents of these fifteen volumes. He cited the "Autobiographic Sketches" as an example. These "Autobiographic Sketches" contain recollections of his own life, and of his acquaintance with Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey and others; but there are, in the fifteen volumes, many papers of the same order, not autobiographic, but more generally historical or biographic, which are extremely substantial and valuable. All De Quincey's literary biographies are worth reading; and we recollect his sketch of Bentley's life as especially interesting and thorough. On the whole, we will make but one remark on this portion of De Quincey's writings; and that is that, whereas we have found that the statements of all opium-eaters of facts relating to themselves are to be received with caution, or even, where they are very picturesque, are to be punctually disbelieved, we have found, on the other hand, that, in general matters of history, opium-eaters are not necessarily inventive, but may be extraordinarily exact and accurate. II. *Speculative writings, or writings addressed to the purely rational faculty.* A large proportion of De Quincey's writings are of this kind; and, in our opinion, these—or those others in which criticism and speculation are blended with biography and history—are among his best. His was, indeed, a singularly subtle and, as the Germans say, *spitzfindig* intellect; and, out of the class of expressly systematic thinkers, we do not know a recent writer whose investigations of vexed problems are finer and more ingenious, or, what is more, whose conclusions are more distinct and trustworthy than De Quincey's. He reminds us here, both in matter and in manner, of Coleridge—whom, indeed, in the main, he resembled more than he resembled any other of his predecessors; and we would say of him, as we would say of Coleridge, that whoever is investigating any question ought to make a point of seeing whether this thinker has said anything about it—confident that, if he has, he has gone into the very crevices of the subject, and made deep and exquisite incisions in the right direction. In all matters relating, in particular, to literary criticism, and the philosophy of style and literature, De Quincey, like Coleridge, is masterly, and his essays on such subjects are worth a score of the older English treatises on Rhetoric. Nor, though De Quincey's method is subtle, are his conclusions unsound or merely ingenious. His "Letters to a young man whose education has been neglected" are replete with good sense, and are about the wisest advices on the subject of literary culture we have ever read. III. *Imaginative Prose-Writings.* De Quincey claimed to be a practitioner of a style of imaginative and rhythmical, or highly impassioned prose, of which, in universal literature, there had been few precedents; and as examples of such prose-poetry, he pointed to passages in his "Confessions of an Opium-Eater," and still more confidently to his "*Suspiria de Profundis.*" There is no doubt that he was right, and that from these and other writings of De Quincey, specimens may be cited of what may be called prose-rhapsody, or rich and weirdly prose-phantasy, such as can be cited from no other English prose-writer. Nor whatever, may be the intrinsic value of this style of writing, is that value abated by the fact that De Quincey, as a critic of his own writings, was aware of the peculiarity of this portion of them.

All in all, since Coleridge's death, we know of no English writer, speculative in the cast of his genius, without being expressly systematic, whose remains are a more valuable bequest to British Literature than those of De Quincey. He died in the same year with Lord Macaulay; and, while all Britain was ringing with proclamations of the national loss sustained by Lord Macaulay's death, the sole tribute to poor old De Quincey was the tribute of a few short and scattered obituary notices in the newspapers. The difference was proper as regarded the relative social importance of the two lives. And yet, perhaps, the worth of Lord Macaulay's litterary remains, as compared with those of De Quincey, is as the worth of some highly burnished mass of a metal of gold and copper mixed, compared with the worth of an equal mass of pure white silver worked into foliage and frosted filagree.

MR. ROEBUCK AT FONTAINEBLEAU.

(*London Review, June* 2.)

Last week we expressed our belief that the time was not far distant when the French Emperor would repeat his effort to mediate between the contending forces in America. The fulfilment of the prediction seems already to be at hand. Nor can we deny that circumstances are not what they were. There can be no reasonable doubt but that a strong reaction in favour of peace is setting in among large portions of the Northern community. Matters look more ripe for a peaceful and amicable settlement than they have done since the beginning of the war; and the 'Mason and Conway' correspondence—so recently published by an act of most questionable faith on the part of one of the principal parties—has produced an effect damaging in reality both to the North and to the South. It shows that the question of slavery lies among the potent causes of the struggle, and that the South are resolved not to give slavery up. On the other hand, it proves to demonstration that the bitterest Northern partizans of war are ready to avow their despair of restoring the Union by force of arms. At such a juncture it is not unnatural that Europe should once again think of holding out to America the twice-rejected olive branch. The fall of Puebla has strengthened the Emperor's hands, and he can afford to take an increased interest in the diplomatic questions of the world. Such is the state of things when the Tribune of the House of Commons takes up the question of intervention, and presents himself—an unvarnished and uninvited guest—at the gate of Fontainebleau. Mr. Roebuck is a little fond of presenting himself, in all his glory, at Imperial palace-gates. He has had an interview with the Emperor of the French, and no doubt was as much impressed with the grandeur of society in the French palace as was likely to be the case with so uncompromising and terrible a demagogue, who never bates his breath for anybody under an archduke. The French Emperor's opinions on the American question have thus been prematurely given to the world in a most objectionable manner; or, rather, have been allowed to filter through the ears to which they were unfortunately addressed. Like the four Liverpool merchants, of immortal memory, Mr. Roebuck probably feels that it is no use obtaining interviews with imperial personages unless the world is informed immediately of the fact. As it was at Vienna, so probably it has been at Fontainebleau. Tear 'em has "been," has been "seen," and has been "conquered." The inestimable animal never roams in drawing-rooms without leaving his tail behind him; and Sheffield, which returns in her present member a Radical, a Tory, a Demagogue, an Austrian, a Southerner, a cynic, and an unvarnished Briton, will henceforward recognize in the old dish a new and delicate French flavour, fresh from the Tuileries. It is the proud and unique privilege of Mr. Roebuck not only to be the terror of tyrants and the mainstay of the British flag, but also to enjoy the unquestionable honour of a self-invited frequenter of the Courts of Europe.

This kind of unauthorized unofficial diplomacy is extremely undesirable. We have a foreign Office, and ambassadors in abundance, through whom it is the policy and the custom of this country to communicate with foreign crowned heads. So long as Lord Palmerston's Government is in office, they, and they only, are to be taken to represent the feeling and opinion of the English public. If Mr. Roebuck hoists himself into Fontainebleau as a Ministerialist, is thrusting himself into a place which we pay Lord Russell and Lord Cowley to occupy. If he goes as a private and independent member, he puts himself in the position of a minority in the House, intriguing with a foreign Government for the purpose of forcing the hand of the English Ministry. From either course an honourable man would in ordinary cases shrink; and in pursuing a contrary line Mr. Roebuck does not consult his reputation. We are not alone in stigmatizing these officious interferences with the natural channels of diplomacy as a piece of impertinence to the nation on the part of the principal offenders. If the French Emperor inquires of the first Englishman he meets what position Mr. Roebuck holds in the estimation of the world, he will not thank the self-accredited ambassador who has presented himself at the French palace. The answer would be, that Mr. Roebuck is a gentleman who, in the last ten years, has succeeded in winning the reverse of public confidence and esteem; that his violent displays in Parliament, or on the more congenial stage of a town hustings, excite the contempt of quiet and educated politicians; that, at best, his highest ambition seems to be to represent the passions of a by no means exalted class of the public; and that his recent intemperance of language towards the American race has made him the last man in Europe who can come forward with words of peace and dignified conciliation.

The time may be near—we do not deny it—when the question of meditation in America will have to be considered as a public and pressing buisness. But we hope it may be kept out of the hands of men of the calibre of Mr. Roebuck. It ought to be dealt with by the Government and not by Parliament; by a body of statesmen who can discuss it temperately and at leisure; not by orations in a hurried and perhaps intemperate debate. If the question of Poland be one which had better for the moment pass from Parliament into the keeping of diplomacy,—surely the American question should, for the sake of good feeling between the two countries, be treated in the same way. The matter may be ripe for consideration in the Cabinet; it certainly is not ripe for a party discussion in the House. The reason of this seems to us to be clear. Mediation cannot be *forced* upon America without a violent departure from international comity and custom. It is, moreover, of the highest importance to England not to kindle into a flame the sparks of latent hostility between ourselves and the North which have shown themselves of late. Before we interfere to mediate, let us make sure that our mediation will not be received as a mark of disguised enmity towards the Union. The analogy between Poland and the South is a ridiculous one, and cannot be sustained. The treaties of Vienna oblige us in honour—even if the relative position of the two combatants did not powerfully plead with us—to interest ourselves for the Poles; every possible consideration, however, prompts us to remain diplomatic neutrals with respect to the North and South. Before stepping out of the charmed circle of neutrality within which alone we are safe, the Americans themselves should be consulted, lest we should really offend or alienate those whom we wish to serve. Lastly, when the offer of mediation comes, let it come from united Europe, if Europe can be made to join, as the latest Austrian telegrams imply is possible. Joint diplomatic action with the great countries of the Continent ought in this, as in all other matters, to be the policy and pride of England. It is the only safe and honourable line for a nation, that wishes to rely not on its arm but on its moral influence. The policy of isolation—we earnestly repeat it—is a policy that leads only to misunderstanding, to war in Europe, to the territorial aggrandisement of European Powers less peaceful than ourselves, and to continental distrust and dislike of England. In great political questions, France will act whether we wish it or no. The true method of upholding the dignity of England and the quiet of the world is within certain diplomatic limits to act honourably with her, and thus to moderate the excessive tendencies of French Imperialism. We do not complain, therefore, of Mr. Roebuck for wishing to see a harmony effected between England and France on the American question. Let it be so, but let the proper persons take the matter up. We complain of him because he has forced himself into a position to which he has no claim, and which he is the worst man in Europe to fill. If there is a living politician who cannot speak on a question without offending and outraging somebody else, it is Mr. Roebuck. In the name of common sense, we ask, is he the right man to agitate on so delicate a subject? We do not wish to see dragged into the arena of party debate a problem which it is for the English Executive and for English diplomacy to solve, by watching for golden opportunities, and by acting after grave and careful deliberation.

DR. CONOLLY ON HAMLET.

(*Reader, June* 20.)

A Study of Hamlet. By John Conolly, M.D., D.C.L., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. (Moxon.)

A Study of Shakespeare's "Hamlet" by so great a medical authority in lunacy as Dr. Conolly is a literary curiosity sure to attract attention. And this little volume deserves the attention which it is sure to attract. It is extremely well-written—better, even as a piece of literary criticism and exposition, than many of the commentaries on Shakespeare that have come from the pens of professedly literary men. A vein of gentleness, of tenderness, of sweet and sympathetic interest in all the human affections, pervades it, which may be unexpected in such a veteran of peculiar experience as Dr. Conolly, but which cannot fail to cause a real liking and respect for him, and an increased sense also of the patient kindliness, as well as of the wisdom, into which such arduous medical experience as his may have educated many of his profession. No youth, no lady, could have written with more of gentle feeling, of soothing and benevolent manner in contemplating any ideal instance of bruised humanity than is shown by this veteran writer, much of whose life has been passed amid spectacles of bruised humanity, so various and so terrible, that one might think, judging hastily and wrongly, that the edge of his natural tenderness must have been blunted long ago. The amount and the quality of literary culture shown in the book are also more than common; the style is clear, sweet, and flowing; and the taste in matters of poetry true and good. Passages might be quoted of shrewd exposition, and of really useful remark on the present state of dramatic criticism, and of our theatrical representations of Shakespeare's plays.

Dr. Conolly's main purpose, however, is to combat the idea that Hamlet's madness was—as many of the commentators have argued, and as most actors who have hitherto performed the part, have assumed in their representations of it—only a feigned madness, and to show that Shakespeare's real notion was to present in Hamlet a peculiar and medically-known kind of actual insanity, and that, in carrying out this notion, he has succeeded wonderfully. This theory he endeavours to make out by a detailed examination of the play, Act by Act. In the greater part of this examination he proceeds, as any careful, non-medical critic might have done—showing that, though there are various passages in the drama which seem to assert distinctly that Hamlet is only feigning madness, and though in the course of his conduct he must be supposed as now and then putting on a form of madness not his own, yet, on all principles of human nature and dramatic consistency, the theory of feigned madness throughout becomes untenable and repulsive, and must give way to a theory of a real madness, or unhinging of the mind, partly constitutional, and partly brought about by sudden circumstance, and one of the characteristic peculiarities of which is that it plays with the very idea of madness. Throughout the greater part of this exposition, we say, Dr. Conolly reasons very much as any merely literary critic might have done; and one is rather disappointed at not having more exact reminiscences of asylums, and of actual cases of insanity of the alleged Hamlet type, adduced in corroboration. One can see, however, that, underneath the text, is a fund of such recollections of actual cases of insanity, and that these recollections, even when not adduced, may have helped Dr. Conolly to his conclusions. Here and there, also—indeed, at every important point of the story where Hamlet's conduct takes a new turn—references of a general kind are made to phenomena of actual insanity observed and registered by Dr. Conolly in the course of his experience among the insane. These references are rather more general than we should have liked to have from such an authority as Dr. Conolly when he was writing on such a subject; but they are interesting so far as they go, and a few of them may be quoted and supplied with titles:—

One characteristic of a healthy brain:—He [Hamlet] is constitutionally deficient in that quality of a healthy brain or mind which may be termed its elasticity, in virtue of which the changes and chances of this mutable world should be sustained without damage, and in various trials, steadfastness and tone still preserved.

A psychological characteristic of very sensitive minds:—Any sudden and sharp mortification, or any novelty affecting character or position, or involving some exposure of the secrets of the heart, creates a hasty resolve, generally soon forgotten, to set aside all the past, to remodel all the manner of life, to alter every habit, to sacrifice every customary pleasure and solace, and thenceforth to live secluded in gloom and reserve.

Hamlet's secretiveness and consciousness of his insanity;—The very exhortations to secresy, shown to be so important in Hamlet's imagination, are but illustrations of one part of his character, and must be recognisable as such by all physicians intimately acquainted with the beginnings of insanity. It is by no means unfrequent that, when the disease is only incipient, and especially in men of exercised minds, the patient has an uneasy consciousness of his own departure from a perfectly sound understanding. He becomes aware that, however he may refuse to acknowledge it, his command over his thoughts or his words is not steadily maintained, whilst at the same time he has not wholly lost his control over either. He suspects that he is suspected: and anxiously and ingeniously accounts for his oddities. Sometimes he challenges inquiry, and courts various tests of his sanity, and sometimes he declares that, in doing extravagant things, he has only been pretending to be eccentric, in order to astonish the fools about him, and who, he knew, were watching him.

The morning hours of the melancholy-mad:—Those whose duties make them conversant with cases of disordered mind, and especially those who have had the unhappiness of seeing it in the form of melancholia of recent invasion, will recognise in the state and actions of Hamlet at this time [*i. e.*, at the time of his wild interview with Ophelia, Act ii., Scene 1] a reflection of what they can scarcely fail to have observed. It is after such watchings, and after unrefreshing sleep succeeding, that the awakening comes not only without relief, but with sharper returns of sorrow, and the troubled ideas of yesterday recur with hideous strength. Sometimes the advancing hours of the day, and their various occurrences, restore the patient to calmness, or, for a time, to reason; but still the morning hours are full of peril, and the truce is treacherous: to the first fury an ominous silence succeeds, and a fixed resolution remains to effect some utterly insane purpose, to sacrifice some victim whose fate is linked with some delusion, or to rush on some frightful mode of self-destruction.

Letters written by insane persons:—He [Polonius] then reads to the king and queen the following strange letter from Hamlet to Ophelia, and by her dutifully given up to him:—

> "To the celestial, and my soul's idol, the most beautified Ophelia."
>
> "These. In her excellent white bosom, these."
>
> "Doubt thou, the stars are fire;
> Doubt, that the sun doth move;
> Doubt truth to be a liar;
> But never doubt, I love.
>
> "O dear Ophelia, I am ill at ease at these numbers; I have not art to reckon my groans: but that I love thee best, O most best, believe it. Adieu.
>
> "Thine evermore, most dear lady, whilst this machine is to him,
>
> "Hamlet."

This letter seems usually regarded as a mere extravagance; but it deserves rather graver consideration. It was probably written before Hamlet's abrupt visit to Ophelia in her chamber, and might have been the last she had received from him, written after his dreadful scene with the ghost, and wrung from him as a kind of remonstrance, consequent on the doubt of his truth and honour implied by the repulsion of his letters following immediately after that shock. But whenever written, his mind was already over-shadowed with malady. There is nothing of mocking or jesting in it, but evident and painful proof of shattered power and failing trust. The writer begins extravagantly, then essays verse, and attempts a kind of assertion of his own fidelity; appears unable to go on, under a load of misery; passionately and tenderly, but still sorrowfully, he repeats his profession of love, and in the closing words we perceive only figures of despondency and death. Such a composition cannot be deemed a part of a plan of deception, or a mockery of a tender woman whose love he had gained, and whom he himself loved. Except as the production of a disordered mind, there is no meaning in it; but it is perfectly consistent with what is observed in letters written every day by persons partially insane, both in and out of asylums, who labour under impulses to express in writing the sentiments occupying their imagination, but find the effort too much for them, and become bewildered, and unable to command words sufficiently emphatic to represent them. In Hamlet's distraction, his thoughts have almost quitted the night-scene on the platform; and in his complicated distress they have turned chiefly towards Ophelia. There is considerable risk of error in commenting on the precise application of many words used two centuries before our time; but even the accidental substitution of the word beautified, which Polonius condemns as a vile phrase, for the word beautiful, is not at all unlike the literal errors occurring often in madmen's letters: the writers aim at force, and are not satisfied with ordinary words. Altogether, the style of the letter has so singular a resemblance to that of insane persons of an intellectual character, but disturbed by insanity, as almost to justify the supposition that Shakespeare had met with some such letter in the curious case-books of his son-in-law, Dr. Hall, of Stratford-upon-Avon.

Absence of tenderness a mark of insanity:—The diffusion of the element of tenderness over the whole of Hamlet's character, however skilfully effected on the stage, is an unauthorised departure from the delineation of his character by Shakspeare. The disappearance of tenderness from a sensitive and irresolute mind after the shocks of violent surprise, and in the confusion of half-formed and murderous designs, is but one among the indications of the morbid change that has been wrought in the prince's character.

Ferocity of insanity:—Well has Dr. Johnson said:—"This speech," [when Hamlet, seeing the king at prayer, will not kill him, lest his soul should then go to heaven] "in which Hamlet, represented as a virtuous character, is not content with taking blood for blood, but contrives damnation for the man that he would punish, is too horrible to be read or to be uttered." But it is the speech of a man uttering maniacal exaggerations of feeling. Such exaggerations of anger or ferocity are occasionally recognised in the ravings of the mad, but of no other persons, however enraged or depraved. The speech, it is also to be observed, has no listeners: there is nobody by to feign to. The terrible words are the dictation of a mind so metamorphosed by disorder, that all healthy and natural feelings, all goodness and mercy, have been forcibly driven out of it.

Anxiety of madmen to prove their sanity:—It is curious to observe that the arguments he adduces to disprove his mother's supposition [that he is mad] are precisely such as certain ingenious madmen delight to employ—

> Ham. Ecstasy!
> My pulse, as yours, doth temperately keep time,
> And makes as healthful music: It is not madness
> That I have uttered: bring me to the test
> And I the matter will re-word; which madness
> Would gambol from.

This distinction of Hamlet has been too confidently quoted as affording an unerring test of sanity or insanity; but in truth it is only in the acute stage of mania, or, according to the old expression, the stage of ecstasy, that the madman is unable to re-word any matter spoken by him, and gambols from it. In many chronic forms of mania, and in almost every form of melancholia, the patient is not only able to re-word what he has uttered, but is found to repeat it every day, for weeks, or months, or years. Such patients will even re-write words or letters, copying them precisely for presentation every morning. Many of them who are even generally violent, and sometimes dangerous, are yet shrewd enough to challenge those who address them to prove their madness, asking them to propose questions or calculations to them, or to examine them as to circumstances, and times, and dates.

Infectiousness of insanity:—This accumulation of madness in one play might seem to afford matter for criticism; but it is not at variance with what, in scenes of complicated trouble and trial, physicians see now and then examples of—husbands becoming insane in the course of the long and hopeless insanity of wives: sensitive women's hearts failing and reason undermined when a husband's madness has broken up their home and ruined every comfortable hope; grieving mothers falling into profound melancholy for sons or daughters stricken with mental malady; and lovers becoming insane when the fond object of love has been unexpectedly deprived of reason. And of all these things Shakespeare had observed something, as of all things else.

Madness vanishing in extreme activity, or near death:—The final scene of the play, although the deaths of four of the personages are included in it, is rendered pathetic, and even dignified, by the demeanour of Hamlet himself, by the dying tokens of his mother's love for him, and by Horatio's faithful attachment, and profound and affectionate grief for his loss. The better part of Hamlet has survived all his mental discomposures. Before the fencing begins, he takes the hand of Laertes, at the king's request, although treacherously given to him both by Laertes and the king, and even asks pardon of him for the wrong he did; disclaiming any purposed evil, and ascribing what he did to his madness. . . . In the shock of all these incidents, Hamlet evinces no mental unsoundness. Death is approaching stronger than madness. His faculties are forcibly aroused to serious action; and fanciful meditations have no more dominion over him. At length, he feels that death is in his veins, and approaching his heart. He thinks he could tell the pale bystanders something:—but it cannot be. He has but energy left to prevent Horatio from drinking the remaining poison, as one resolved to die with him after the old Roman fashion.

On the whole Dr. Conolly's theory of the character of Hamlet is well worth considering. Our wretched popular criticism is in the habit of discrediting all such attempts to find consistent meanings and intentions in Shakespeare's plays, and of laughing at laborious German critics, such as Ulrici, who make it their business to discover and expound "the central idea" of this play or of that. Shakespeare, say the popular critics—thinking themselves clever fellows and men of the world for saying so—did not bother himself with "central ideas," but wrote on and on without any such deep and fine meanings as his ingenious commentators find in him! And so, whether Hamlet was sane, or insane, or only pretendedly insane, seems a question of moonshine to these critics—undeterminable or not worth determining. They can enjoy the play, in their own way, without settling the question, or even asking it! Now, all this is mighty bluff-looking and manly-looking; but, rightly considered, it is sheer exultation in stupidity. Shakespeare, probably, always knew what he was about; he probably never did a thing without knowing that he was doing it, and perceiving all its speculative bearings. That he had a definite notion of what he meant Hamlet to be—that he had in view, in the character of Hamlet, the representation of a certain type or state of mind—is undeniable by any person not absolutely "beef-witted," as Thersites said Ajax was, and as some English critics are apt to be. Dr. Conolly's theory, that Shakespeare meant to represent in Hamlet a peculiar state of highly intellectual insanity, is, therefore, we repeat, worthy of respectful consideration. For ourselves, we cannot say that we are quite satisfied with it. We miss in Dr. Conolly's investigation, fine as it is, that deep philosophy which we find in Goethe's criticism of "Hamlet"—to which, strangely enough, Dr. Conolly makes no allusion; and, having read the play of "Hamlet" nearly through again since reading Dr. Conolly's essay, we find two queries still recurring to us which might mar or greatly modify Dr. Conolly's conclusion. In the first place, we find ourselves inquiring whether Dr. Conolly takes sufficient account of Hamlet as we are taught to fancy him before the play opens—the Wittenberg student, the over-speculative intellect, the mind morbidly-metaphysical, all whose operations are "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," and each of whose movements is attended, not with a practical result, but with a precipitate of profound reflections respecting whatever is on hand. We ask whether that view of the play of Hamlet is not sufficient which supposes that Shakespeare meant to represent the break-down of such an over-speculative, over-metaphysical intellect in circumstances requiring consummate action (if, indeed, any conceivable kind of action would have been consummate enough to suit), without supposing also that he meant to pourtray an access in this mind of any additional insanity. And we ask, in the second place, whether such a state of mind—all its strangeness, all its secretiveness, all its ferocity in speech, all its listlessness in action, and all its unkindness even to Ophelia included—ought to be called insanity. All Denmark voted Hamlet insane; and Dr. Conolly votes him insane. But a very popular definition of insanity regards as insanity all very conspicuous difference from the mood of the majority; and we have read enough of medical dissertations on insanity to see that, according to the definitions of some physicians, every splendid or unusual man that walks among us has burst the bounds of reason, has incipient brain-disease, and is on his way to an asylum. We inquire, therefore, whether Shakespeare, in Hamlet, may not have meant merely to represent some splendid and unusual state of mind with which he was personally very familiar—abnormal, perhaps, as being over-speculative and over-metaphysical; but not necessarily insane, save in a sense in which the world might well tolerate more specimens of such insanity than it is ever likely to have." We are not sure but he may have meant to describe to the world, in the Hamlet-mind, a constitution of mind which he thought not insane, but only grand and rare. But, though Dr. Conolly's theory, in its totality, does not convince us on its first presentation, it may gain strength, or at least exert an influence, as it is further thought over.

LAUNCH OF A RUSSIAN IRON-CLAD.

(*Times, May* 20.)

On Monday afternoon the first iron-cased frigate for the Russian navy was launched from the yard of the Thames Ironworks, which has had the honour of building the first ships of this description for the English, Danish, and Russian navies, and which is now constructing the first frigates of the same kind for the navies of Spain and Turkey. The Pervenitz, as the new Russian frigate was named, is probably one of the ugliest vessels that has ever floated from the yard of the Thames Works,—not only uglier than the Resistance and the Defence, but as ugly even as the much vaunted American invention, the floating Derrick, which has never had anything to do but float since the day she was launched. To see the Pervenitz as she was towed out of the creek, with her narrow receding sides and uncouth projecting snout, above which the red hawse holes flamed like the eyes of a monster, she more resembled the quaint hideous forms of the Chinese junks than any European man-of-war we have yet seen in the Thames. This Russian frigate, which has been some time building, from designs furnished from Russia, represents with peculiar force the rapid strides with which the construction of iron frigates has advanced in this country within the last two or three years. At the time the Pervenitz was first thought of all the world seemed in favour of using such armour-coated vessels mainly as steam rams, and, accordingly, the Russian frigate has been produced not only with a beak, but a monstrous projection under her bows and level with the water-line long enough and strong enough to transfix the stoutest three-decker that ever floated. In the same way a great angle of incline inwards for the sides was thought an absolute necessity for iron-clads to assist the shot in glancing, so the Pervenitz has her sides sloping in at an angle of no less then 27 degrees—an amount of incline which is an evil in many ways, and which experience shows, even if it were increased to 45 degrees, would have but little effect in diminishing the terrible powers of such ordnance as are daily tried at Shoeburyness. These drawbacks, the beak and slope of sides, will prove serious obstacles when at sea; the former to her speed, and the latter to her steadiness in a seaway. Unlike the Warrior, to imitate which she was ostensibly built by Russia, the thickness of the teak backing behind the armour plates is diminished from 18in. to 9in., though this disadvantage is, perhaps, on the whole, compensated by the reduction of weight, which enables her to carry her armour of 4½in. plates from end to end and over her beaks (for she has two) at stem and stern. The total length of the vessel between perpendiculars, and exclusive of the beaks, is 220ft.; her breadth, 53ft.; depth, 26ft. 6in.; and the burden, according to the builders, measurement, is in round numbers 3,000 tons. When fully equipped for sea her draught of water will be 14ft, and the armament she is intended to carry is 28 68-pounders on her main deck, all protected by her armour-plates, with two large pivot rifled 100-pounders on the upper deck. Thus armed and equipped, her portsills will be 6½ ft. above the water—nearly 3ft. nearer the water than those of the Warrior class, and rather more than a foot higher from it than the portsills of the once famous La Gloire. With anything tolerable speed and fair weather to act in the Pervenitz would be a formidable vessel. As it is, she will scarcely be formidable to sailing vessels unless she catches them becalmed, for her horse power, instead of being at least 600, is only 300, which, with the great displacement of her midship section, the bulk and weight of her huge beak under water forward, and the dead wates she is sure to tow after her beak astern, all seem to show that even in her trial trip nine knots is likely to be her highest rate of speed. In a seaway we shall be much mistaken if she can command even this average momentum. The launch, as is usual with all the launches at the Thames Works, was managed to perfection. The Earl of Caithness, the Earl of Macclesfield, Lord Wenlock, Lord Richard Grosvenor, Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M.P., Mr. Ayrton, M.P., with a number of Russian officers, the directors of the Thames Company, and a large circle of invited guests, were present on the occasion. At 2 o'clock Miss Hume christened the vessel, and at once, without check or hindrance, she went down the slips into the water with perfect ease. On the water, as we have said, she looked intolerably ugly, and, what is more, seemed to show that she must prove a wet, heavy, and most uncomfortable boat in dirty weather. In a head sea her bows will always be a wash, while the incline of her sides, or "tumble home," will facilitate to the very utmost her trembling every where in a heavy swell. It was impossible to look at her whole form, at the designs for the construction of the Spanish and Turkish frigates, and then turn to the colossal shape, yet exquisitely fine lines, of the Minotaur Building in the same yard for our navy without feeling at once the almost immeasurable superiority in size, in strength, and in speed which the English ships of this class possess. Almost every iron-clad frigate or floating battery in the world, except the American failures and two frigates constructing in France for the Italian Government, is being built in England for foreign Governments. An impartial examination of all these varied plans and systems affords the most convincing proof that in size, speed, and strength our iron-clads are as much beyond those of foreign navies as our screw liners are beyond the old sailing 74's of 20 years ago. There is not a foreign iron-clad on which half as much money has been spent ton for ton as with every economy we are obliged to spend on ours to make them perfect, and there is not as yet one foreign iron-clad which in real efficiency is worth a tenth of one of ours.

A GREAT TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.—THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

(*To the Editor of the Daily News, June* 13.)

Sir,—The following messages, one of which left San Francisco June 2, at 9.20 p.m., were brought by the China, which sailed from New York on the morning of the 3rd, and arrived at Queenstown last night. The substance of these messages was dispatched to St. Petersburg this morning (13th). These messages have been sent from San Francisco on the Pacific to St. Petersburg on the Neva in 10½ days, 9½ of which were consumed traversing the Atlantic by steamer.

These messages demonstrate that when an Atlantic cable is successfully laid, St. Petersburg and the great telegraphic system of Russia, reaching almost to the frontier of China, will be able to communicate with San Francisco and the British possessions on the Pacific within 24 hours.

C. F. Varley.

Electric and International Telegraph Company, Telegraph-street, E.C., June 13, 1863.

Fred McCrellish, Director of the Columbia Telegraph, San Francisco, June 2, 9.20 p.m., to Cyrus W. Field, on board the China.

I congratulate you on the prospect of your final effort to lay the Atlantic cable. We have successfully built and put in operation telegraph lines connecting San Francisco on the Pacific with the Atlantic States. We have also built a line to Yreka, on the extreme northern boundary of Columbia, and a line will be built this season from the latter place to Portland, Oregon, which which is 260 miles from Victoria, Vancouver's Island. This gap we shall build next year, and when done, Victoria will be as near to New York by telegraph as San Francisco, then lay the Atlantic cable, and the North Pacific by the magic telegraph will speak to the Mediterranean.

H. W. Carpenter, President of the Overland Telegraph Co. San Francisco, June 2, 12.15 p.m., to C. W. Field.

We congratulate you on the prospect of the early success of your great enterprise. In the meanwhile we on the shores of the Pacific are not idle. Already we talk to you across an entire continent, as if face to face. Next year I hope will find you in telegraphic communication with Oregon, Victoria, and British Columbia—another year with Mexico, and three years with London and Paris, by way of the Amoor and St. Petersburg.

The Overland Telegraph has demonstrated the possibility of transmitting messages through long circuits. Despatches have repeatedly been sent direct from New York to San Francisco, a distance of about 4,000 miles by wire, with as much ease, accuracy, and despatch as if the distance were but 50 miles.

May you meet with no new disappointment in your great efforts to put a girdle round the earth.

NAPOLEON'S LAST COUP D'ETAT.

(*Spectator, July* 2.)

France is one step nearer to constitutional government. The doctrine of Ministerial responsibility is not admitted by the Empire, but a defeat on the hustings has sufficed to drive a Ministry from their seats. Of the many acts by which Louis Napoleon has established his claim to a place in the front rank of statesmen, few have been wiser or better timed than the decree issued 24th June. That decree is not one of the sensation kind, has not affected *rentes*, or disturbed Europe, or given any party or nation cause for immediate hope or alarm, but the circumstances under which it was issued make it still a *coup d'etat*. The elections were but just over, and the cities of France, without an exception, had pronounced against the existing *régime*. Paris especially, which claims to be France, and which is really its brain, had emphatically declared her weariness alike of M. de Persigny and of a system which offered her order instead of excitement, high rents instead of great thoughts, new streets and squares and fountains instead of vivid intellectual life. The *entourage* of the Tuileries was filled with chagrin and disappointment. The Minister of the Interior—a man who for twenty years had been the Emperor's trusted friend—was said to have recommended that the elections should be annulled, and certainly did attack Paris in language her citizens will not forget. The swarm of little men who cling to the Imperial throne like barnacles to a keel, and by whom the Emperor usually chooses to seem to be swayed, were all clamouring for further repression,—for a new *coup d'etat*, a new oath of allegiance, a new war, a new prohibition of debate, a new device of some kind which would make them realize once more that they were sheltered by a strong hand. Just as their counsels were sternest came the news of the fall of Puebla, news which assured them that, repress as they would, the danger of discontent in the army was for the present over. The power for a heavy blow came sharply after the provocation to strike, and half the thrones of Europe would have yielded to the temptation. The Orleanists expected with annoyance that all their sacrifices in taking the oath might have been made in vain; the Republicans anticipated with amazed hope some blunder which should wound the *amour propre* of France. Fortunately for Louis Napoleon he has lived many lives, and in the midst of the riot the Emperor, whom any man seems to rule while he is silent, and no man can change when he has spoken, suddenly opened his mind. The reproof of Paris was to be met by concession, and not by new *coups d'etat*; the Ministry must resign, and the Government must be defended in the Legislature by Cabinet Ministers instead of Ministers' clerks. In other words, the Ministry, in whom France had lost confidence, was dismissed; the Legislature which she had strengthened received a new mark of respect; and the despotism against which she had protested was modified by a new constitutional right.

The protest of Paris is met upon every point by concession, and though in each case the Emperor yielded as little as possible, still it is much that he yields at all. If a minority of thirty-five suffices to change the *personnel* of Ministry, may not a majority one day change the party from which it is selected? If the rebuke of Paris has abolished the Minister without portfolio, may not the rebuke of France abolish Ministers without responsibility? If a small opposition is entitled to explanations from Ministers instead of clerks, may not a large one be held worthy to control those Ministers' action? The concession, however small, looks like obedience to the popular vote, and if a vote is to be obeyed, instead of being met with grapeshot, the destiny of France has once more passed from the hands of the Emperor into her own. That is the main significance of the change, though in itself it is not so contemptible as French Liberals may believe. The importance of the Corps Legislatif, which without Ministers was, like the American Congress, only a great debating club, is very decidedly increased. The Emperor has re-connected the Legislature and the Cabinet, removing those buffers between them—the Ministers without portfolio. Two Cabinet Ministers, whose offices correspond nearly to those of our own President of the Council and Premier, are to speak on behalf of Government of plans and acts in which they have had their share. The "Ministers with a voice" had none, could only speak as they were bid, only promise after a consultation with the real administrators behind. It is the difference between talking to a partner and to a clerk, and will tend directly to increase the influence and the dignity of the legislative branch. Then, though Ministers are not responsible, they can, as we see, be dismissed, and Cabinet Ministers whose bills are rejected, or who are directly censured by a majority, are very likely to find themselves out of office. Even in England it is only the practice and not the theory of the Constitution which makes a hostile vote fatal to the continuance in office of men who theoretically are Her Majesty's servants. The tendency, too, of every man is to respect the body to which he belongs, and which he finds he can influence, and Ministers sitting in Parliament usually regard the debates with a very different feeling from that displayed by Ministers who observe them only from the outside. The American Secretaries would not be so regardless of the opinion of Congress if they mingled in its debates, nor would they be quite so willing to accept their President's decision as final. The tendency of the change, however feeble, is still to increase the influence of the representative body over the executive, and thus to open to France the means of exercising her will without descending into the streets.

These, however, are results which will only be felt in the future; the fact more immediately interesting is the change of advisers upon which the Emperor has resolved. M. Fould remains, it is true, as guarantee for economy, and M. Drouyn de Lhuys, as proof that foreign policy is unchanged; but the bulk of the Ministry is made up of new men. M. Boudet, who, though a Councillor of State, and a "most respectable person," is outside his own country a man whose name suggests no ideas, obtains the Ministry of the Interior, by far the most important in France. M. Behic may possibly be known to those who hold shares in the Messageries Impériales, but he has not hitherto been one of the political circle. M. Billault, Minister of State, who, with M. Rouher, Minister President, will represent the Cabinet, was last session only the funnel through which the Foreign office filtered its ideas to the Chamber. And M. Baroche, now Minister of Justice and Religion, was at the same period only *umbra* to M. de Persigny. The *personnel* is changed, and changed there seems little reason to doubt, in a comparatively Liberal sense. M. de Morny, who, like his master, understands his epoch, and thinks the safety-valve of the steamer an inexpedient seat, would hardly have consented to remain in the Government without some guarantee for the Press. Then it is improbable that any Minister would compress the journals quite so fiercely as M. de Persigny, impossible that any Minister should compress them in quite so hateful a way. His dismissal is by itself a warning which no statesman is likely to disregard, and M. Boudet has not the personal hold which M. de Persigny possessed. Above all, the visible determination of the Emperor to accept the will of France as the guide, if not of his acts at least of the direction of those acts, will give every publicist courage, and make every Minister dread lest the time should arrive when a free Press should denounce himself before a Legislature summoned by the authority of a Bonaparte, but still irresistibly powerful. All must depend as yet on the Emperor's personal intentions, and we have not forgotten that M. de Persigny began his career with a profusion of liberal words, but the tendency of the decree is to show once more that the Emperor does not forget he holds power by the tenure of expounding the popular will.

There is much speculation abroad as to the effect of the Ministerial changes on the Emperor's foreign policy, and the removal of Count Walewski is held unfavourable to intervention in Poland. Upon questions like this, however, the Emperor rules alone, and the change can scarcely affect his course upon foreign affairs. The Minister of War and the Minister of Marine, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, all the officers whose departments would be greatly affected by war, remain unchanged. M. Boudet cannot prevent Poland from being heard, or M. Behic cool down all France from the fever of eager sympathy. The motives which might impel, and the motives which might restrain the Emperor in beginning another war of European dimensions, are wholly unaffected by anything that has occurred. He will not play for so vast a stake until his mind is made up, or the pressure from without is not to be resisted, and when it is made up, Ministers and Councillors, public and secret, will be changed, or used as if they were pawns in chess. If the Italian war be hesitated up to the last hour, and had Austria been less impatient, would have called on Congress instead of his army. It may be very unpleasant for Europe to know that peace or war hangs upon one man's will, but that has been the case any time these twelve years, and that is the penalty Europe must always pay when, in its timid fear of freedom, it rejects [illegible] in France.

THE COUNTESS DOWAGER DUNDONALD.

(*London Review, June* 20.)

As we ventured last week to anticipate, the House of Lords have decided that the eldest son of the late Earl Dundonald is entitled to succeed to the peerage of his father. In so doing they have affirmed their belief in the veracity of the Countess Dowager's account of her wooing and wedding, and have accepted her statement that from the first she was no mere mistress, but what her husband deemed her, the best, the truest, and the most devoted of wives. It scarcely fell within the strict line of judicial duty to characterize as it deserved the conduct of her third son, Captain Cochrane, of the *Warrior*. But the voice of public opinion will certainly not spare him. It would have been bad enough if he had merely sought to prove that his parents lived together without the sanction of any legal tie until after the birth of their two eldest children. But he did far more than this. His case was [illegible] that his father and mother had, at a subsequent period, deliberately forged the document which professed to record their union at Annan in 1812; that the late Earl had over and over again lied in the most direct and circumstantial manner in the account of that transaction; and that the Countess Dowager had committed at the bar of the House of Lords perjury, not only wilful, but of the most sustained, elaborate, and ingeniously inventive kind. Even this was not all. For this exemplary son was not ashamed to lay before the House the evidence of a fellow named Jackson—a former secretary of the late Earl—who swore that immediately after the birth of her first-born, and during the imprisonment of her husband, the Countess had frequently averred to him that she was not married; had talked of becoming the mistress of Mr. Basil Cochrane, an old man whom she had never seen; and had offered herself in vain to Jackson himself. Had this evidence been true, it is obvious that no one could have thought it the duty of a son to abstain from using it against a woman who, whatever might have been her faults, had been [illegible]

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from the case; and by so doing virtually admitted the worthlessness of his witness. Censure would be thrown away upon conduct such as this; we will only add, that its baseness was heightened by the hypocritical affectation of "delicacy," under which the Captain forbade the cross-examination of his mother, and thus deprived her of any opportunity of contradicting or explaining in her first statement the evidence to be given by the fellow Jackson.

We pass willingly from this topic to the facts of the case itself. The claim of the present Earl did not, indeed, rest exclusively upon the evidence of his mother; but if it had done so, we have no hesitation in saying that it could not possibly have depended upon testimony more evidently worthy of complete credit. It is quite true that discrepancies may be detected here and there in her statements as to small facts which happened half a century ago. But no one accustomed to weigh evidence can hesitate for a moment to believe the high-spirited and impulsive woman who tells so graphically, in her old age, the story of her early love; and through whose narrative truth speaks in many an unpremeditated touch, and many an outburst of quick feeling, which are utterly irreconcilable with the notion of cool and designed perjury. She tells us that her parents died when she was young, and that from the earliest period she could remember, down to 1812, when she was sixteen years of age, she had resided with her aunt, Mrs. Jackson, in Bryanston-street. In that year she first met her future husband, then Lord Cochrane, who was introduced to her family by her cousin, Captain Nathaniel Day Cochrane. The gallant sailor's courtship was short, and no doubt vehement; but it was impossible for him to contract an open marriage for fear of offending his uncle, Mr. Basil Cochrane, from whom he had considerable expectations. In order to avoid a premature disclosure of their union, he prevailed upon Miss Barnes, with the full assent of her aunt, to contract a secret Scotch marriage. "That," says the former, now Countess Dowager of Dundonald, "was given to me as the object, and I had no right, and I had no reason, to doubt the word of the most honourable man I had ever known. *I loved him.*" She did not, however, agree to this arrangement until her gallant lover had been brought by illness to death's door, and had to be lifted to his bed-room window, "looking like a corpse," to see her walking in front of his uncle's house, where he was then living. Then it was, she says, that "my heart was softened to see that great man, the hero of a hundred fights. I could not see that man in such a state as he was in." Accordingly, on the 6th August, she and Lord Cochrane, accompanied by a maid and a man-servant, set out for Scotland, and arrived at Annan on the evening of the 8th. Almost immediately they arrived at the Queensberry Arms, his lordship called for pen and paper, and wrote out an acknowledgment that Catherine Corbett Barnes was his wife. Underneath this she added, by his direction, an acceptance and declaration of Sir Thomas, commonly called Lord Cochrane, as her husband; and this document was witnessed by their servants. It is needless to say that this amounted to a valid marriage by the law of Scotland. "After the paper was signed, and the servants were gone away, he began to dance the sailor's hornpipe, a very unusual thing for him, and said, Now you are mine, Mouse, for ever." But his congugal transports were of short duration. It was necessary that he should be in London on the 10th, in order to be present at his uncle's wedding; and therefore, almost as soon as his own contract of marriage was signed, he left his young wife to struggle in vain with a cross, Scotch landlady, for the comfort of a bath, and posted back to London. She followed him two days afterwards. On the 18th of the same month they started together for the Isle of Wight, and from that time to the day of his death, with the exception of his period of imprisonment she never left his side sharing, with heroic constancy and courage, his toils and his dangers. In 1818 his lordship accepted the command of the Chilian navy; but before he and his wife started for South America a second ceremony of marriage, according to the rites of the Church of England, was performed between them, at the instance of the lady's cousin. And again, on their return from Brazil some years later, a third marriage was celebrated in Scotland, in order to please a gentleman who had purchased a great part of the old family property of the Dundonalds, and had promised to bequeath some portion of it at least to Lord Cochrane. It is not surprising that Lady Dundonald should have been, as she says, "bothered all to pieces with the marrying;" nor can we wonder that this double repetition of the ceremony threw some doubt upon the union at Annan. Lawyers and suspicious men of the world did not take quite the same view of it as the impulsive sailor, who seems to have regarded a new marriage simply as a fresh testimony of his affection. "Marry her!" he said, when the second ceremony was proposed to him, "I would marry her in a hundred churches; I would marry her all over the world," adding, however, that she was already his lawful wife.

Nevertheless, the evidence by which the Countess's account of that marriage is confirmed, seems perfectly irresistible. In the first place, the written contract is in existence, and the handwriting of both parties was clearly proved. An additional ground for relying upon its authenticity was afforded by the discovery, made during the proceedings before the House of Lords, that it bore the water-mark of 1811, the year before that in which it purported to be drawn up. Three thoroughly reliable witnesses swore that the late Earl had shown it to them as the authentic record of his first marriage. One of them was the trustee of a lady who had become the wife of his second son; and it was exhibited to him for the purpose of proving that son's legitimacy. It is therefore impossible to doubt its genuineness without casting the grossest stigma upon the Earl. To another of these witnesses, Mr. Earp (of whom we shall have something more to say presently), his lordship gave an account of the circumstances of the Annan marriage, tallying in every material respect—as to time, place, and the reasons for its clandestine celebration—with the evidence of the Countess Dowager. The conduct of both parties, and the manner in which they had been treated by their friends, were matters of no slight importance; and, so far as they suggest any inference, it is decidedly in favour of the validity of the marriage. It is true that, during the period previous to the second marriage, Lady Cochrane did not enter society. So long as her marriage was concealed she could not expect from the world the treatment of a wife; or, as she puts it, "How could a private thing be a public thing?" But it is clear, from unimpeachable testimony, that on their return from Chili she was at once received into society in a way which shows that people must at that time have been satisfied that her past course of life had been that of an honest woman.

Against this evidence there was really very little on the other side, if we leave out of question the testimony of Jackson. It was said that the eldest son was baptized as the child of Lord Cochrane and of "Catherine Corbett Barnes;" but in reply to that, it was observed, that it is the invariable usage to insert in Scotch baptismal certificates the mother's maiden and not her married name; and it was shown that the child was taken to the font by a Scotch nurse, whilst Lady Cochrane was suffering from severe illness. Various minute discrepancies were pointed out between statements made at different times by Lady Dundonald; but these were obviously entitled to no weight, referring as they did, to matters of the merest detail, with respect to which it was quite impossible that she should have a certain memory after the lapse of half a century. One important contradiction between Lady Dundonald's evidence and the work known as the Earl of Dundonald's "Autobiography," it was indeed necessary to clear up. The lady accounted for her husband's sudden return from Annan, by stating that his uncle Basil's marriage was fixed for the 12th of August, and that it was absolutely requisite he should attend this ceremony, in order that no suspicion might be aroused with respect to his own wedding. In the book it is said that the secret marriage at Annan was not long concealed; and that it was in consequence of discovering it that Mr. Basil Cochrane took unto himself a wife. The explanation of this variance involved an interesting literary revelation.

This so-called Autobiography was not, it appears, written by the late Earl himself, but was compiled by Mr. Earp, partly from his lordship's conversations and partly from his papers. "I should state," says this witness, "that my general practice in writing that book was to write it from his documents, not from his words, because I frequently found his memory fail of late years." And again, "His memory had begun to fail very seriously; so much so that I took down many things from his lips, but I made it a practice never to insert anything unless I had documents to verify it, and by that means I found many of his statements not erroneous from principle, but erroneous from recollection." Mr. Earp, however, admits that he knew nothing about Mr. Basil Cochrane's wedding except from the Earl's verbal statement; and therefore, although we are told that his lordship went over the chapter of his "Autobiography" which relates to his marriage, and cut it down, from a narrative of much greater length, to the four pages which it now occupies, no one will attach any importance to the circumstance that in this decaying state of his memory he should have given, or allowed to pass uncorrected, an erroneous account of the relation—either of time, or of cause and effect—in which his wedding, and that of his uncle stood towards each other. Certainly this cannot for a moment be allowed to impugn the statement which he had made many years before, when his memory was unimpaired.

We have no hesitation, therefore, in expressing our satisfaction with the conclusion at which the House of Lords have arrived. The fair fame of a most noble lady has thus been most amply vindicated; nor can we help dwelling for a moment upon the reputation and the character which it was sought to sully. The late Earl's Autobiography may not be quite what we believed it; but there can be no doubt that it faithfully represents his feelings and opinions. His wife is invariably spoken of in terms of the most devoted affection. A later volume would have related how this heroic woman shared with him all the hardships and dangers of his life—his journeys, his voyages, and even his battles; how on one occasion she even fired a cannon with her own hand, when his seamen shrank from the odds against them; and how (as Lord Brougham told the peers he had heard from her lord's lips) she had stood on deck by his side during that most desperate action which he fought on the coast of South America with the frigate *Esmeralda*. Nor was this all; for in the preface to the work in question we are told that it was to her energy and perseverance—to the determination with which she pressed for an interview with William IV., and to the courage with which she made use of the opportunity—that her husband owed his restoration to the rank and honours of which he had been unjustly deprived in 1814.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of the Times, July 2.

SIR,—There appears to be no doubt as to the desire of the French Government to recognize the independence of the Southern States; nor can we complain of that respect for our greater interest in the question which has sought our concurrence, and so far has prevented action in deference to our views. But this throws upon us a weighty responsibility, for our inaction ceases to be negative, and becomes a positive barrier to the action of others. What, too, will be the dignity of our position in the highly probable case of action on the part of France without us, when we should be obliged to follow where we had been invited to lead? Looking to the suffering on both sides of the Atlantic, to the fruitless waste of life and treasure, and to the tendency of the war to grow daily more impassioned and vindictive, it might be thought that hardly an objection would be raised against an effort to end so great an evil. Of the means that may be adopted recognition is assuredly the most effectual. What are the objections advanced against this measure?

It has never been seriously disputed that recognition is an act perfectly compatible with neutrality; but it has been asserted that the Southern States, although very likely to do so, have not yet earned their independence. What independence had they to earn? They were not provinces of some empire, subordinate to a higher authority, but States, sovereign and independent communities. There existed, indeed, a most intimate alliance with the sister States, and some of the functions of Government were committed exclusively to a common agent; but as each State withdrew from this alliance by a solemn ordinance of convention repealing its former act of adhesion, there arose no question of creating independence, but simply a disconnecting of the tie which had bound together coequal States. Hence this is not a struggle on the part of the South to create independence, but a struggle on the part of the North to destroy it. Several of the Southern States—for instance, Virginia—were acknowledged by this country and other Powers as "free, sovereign and independent States." By what power has Virginia since been subdued, or when did she ever abdicate that sovereignty? She entered into a union with the other States, which in a few years was broken up by the secession of a majority from the minority.

That compact was then formed from which she now retires, and in entering into this confederation she passed an Act of Assembly, declaring her right "to resume" the powers then allotted to the Federal Government, whenever used to her oppression. Hence, in now seceding she simply exercises the right asserted and reserved. From the date of our acknowledgment that State has maintained her own constitution, laws, executive, and military force. She abstained, indeed, from many acts of government, but only because for her own advantage, conjointly with others, she had committed them to a common Administration. Those duties she now allots to another Administration, because in her judgment it is essential to her happiness to do so.

Hence the ordinary objections to recognition have no application in this case. Rules that hold good against a revolting province cannot apply to a State separating from its co-equals. The true question before us is whether we continue to recognize, and by our silent consent to acquiesce in, the attempt of the Northern States to subdue those of the South. It has, indeed, been argued that, dealing with the Federal Government alone, we have no right to any knowledge of the separate States; but the interests that suffer are far too grave for any such technical pleas. On various occasions—in the case of M'Leod, of the Maine boundary, of the coloured sailors at Charleston—the Federal Government informed us of its limited powers, and the sovereign rights of the States. They cannot now deny to us the knowledge imparted by themselves. In many decisions the Supreme Court has declared each State to be a sovereign Power, and decisions which are pleaded in our courts of law are knowledge at the use of mankind. What, indeed, means the very name "United States" if it be not an advertisement to the world that certain States exist which are united, and which in the nature of things are liable to be separate again?

It is said that recognition would not be just while Federal armies occupy many positions and are far advanced within the Confederate States. Let us suppose that the secession of the South had been assented to in peace, as at one time was intended by the North. We should then have recognised its independence as a matter of course. But war might have followed between the two Powers, and its first fruits would have been a blockade by the North and the invasion of the Southern soil. Should we thereupon have withdrawn and cancelled our previous recognition? Assuredly not; and is it not clear that if invasion be no barrier to the existence of independence in the one case, it cannot be in the other? The truth is, these are simply incidents of war. A country which is not dependent on any other for government, laws, or protection is surely *de facto* an independent Power; but it may have to endure those calamities of invasion and war which at one time or another most of the independent States of the world have suffered.

The objection has been advanced that recognition might be met by war on the part of the North. But none recommend the measure except in conjunction with other Powers. Are we, then, to assume that the Government of the North would commit such an act as to embark in a war with the leading Powers of Europe when unable to manage that already on its hands? It is very possible that a war of words might be declared by a few journals and orators; but Mr. Lincoln has evinced a desire not to be ejected from Washington, and he is not so entirely safe there as to invite our fleet to renew the visit of 1814. The result of the Trent affair is tolerable proof that, whatever the outcry of those who are under no responsibility, there are others who know the consequences of war, even with a single European Power, and who are not disposed to plunge their country into inevitable ruin.

Is there sufficient force in these objections to warrant a departure from the rule we have applied in every other instance? It has been truly observed that our action in the case of Belgium and Holland was not a precedent for recognition. It was not, because it went a great deal further. We interfered by force to break up a Federal Power which we had assisted in forming, and we did this, while the issue of the appeal to arms was all but certain to result in the failure of the attempted independence. On what principle did we act on that occasion? On that which is the rightful guide of the policy of modern Europe—*respect for a people's will.* We have respected the will of Belgians, Tuscans, Neapolitans, Sicilians, Greeks,—all manner and sorts of people. Is any one of these a manlier race, more fit for self-government, or better deserving of respect than our own kinsmen of the South have proved themselves? Or, is it that a rule which we apply to all others we shrink from acting upon in behalf of those whose self-sacrifice, valour, and endurance have not been equalled in the annals of modern history, because Mr. Seward threatens us with his pen or Mr. Abraham Lincoln with his thunder?

What, on the other hand, are the reasons why we should respond to the suggestions of France? If the foregoing arguments be correct, it is our duty to do so, without regard to consequences; but it is not less clearly to our interest. For centuries we have made costly efforts to maintain the "balance of power"—in other words, to prevent such inordinate growth of any one Power as would endanger the safety of others. The New World is now a part of the political system, and no greater danger ever threatened to disturb it than the avowed purpose of a single Power to arrogate and wield the resources of an entire continent. Politically, therefore, we are bound to desire a change that will remove this danger from the rest of the republic of nations. Commercially, our interests are very clear. The system of the North is monopoly, specially aimed at the exclusion of our manufactures; the Southern States have no other desire than to welcome our trade and our flag. And here the protraction of the war must have an effect of serious importance. Under the compulsion of the blockade the people of the South have been driven to manufacture, and they possess in abundance the requisite materials. But manufactures will not grow without creating a powerful interest, and that interest will not long exist without a craving for protection. Just as the war of 1814 created a manufacturing interest in the North, the blockade is now doing so in the Southern States. Under a system of free trade that Confederacy offers an opening to our industry unequalled in the annals of commerce. Let the war continue, and this golden opportunity will pass away, and may be followed by a system of tariffs based on a desire, not to invite our manufactures, but to sustain their own.

The immediate interest of Europe in a supply of cotton is obvious to all; but we may experience ulterior effects of this scarcity beyond the present destitution of hundreds of thousands of our people. We are extending the growth of cotton in India, on the hollow basis of a temporary and fictitious price. The greater the additional quantity produced, the greater the glut when the American supply reappears, and the greater the havoc to those who have been stimulated by a delusive incitement. We are also busy dispersing our operatives wherever they can be got rid of. When the day of full supply returns, the Cotton Famine may be followed by a Labour Famine, with the attendant misery to all parties of interminable strikes.

Not less than these considerations is the duty we owe to the cause of humanity, which bids at least an effort to stay this torrent of passion that is sweeping over America, threatening to decimate one people and utterly to debase another. In its appointed time the question of slavery will be decided by the people of the South, as it was decided by ourselves, under the influence of reason and conviction. But that day will be pushed back many a year if the Southerner, instead of regarding the negro with the kindly feelings instilled in childhood, is forced to fight and destroy him in defence of his own life and home, and is brought to associate him with the recollections of this hateful war. Into this stage the contest is now passing, and if there be a danger of such atrocities as may force Europe to shudder into action, is it not better to avert than to await them?

The question remains, what will recognition accomplish? To end this war, we need the conviction in the Northern mind that to continue it is futile. What event is so calculated to produce this conviction? Mr. Chase cannot work his paper without a money-market, and what banker of New York will hold Federal Securities, or take more of them, after such an event? The people of the West neither welcome the tax-gatherer nor the Provost-Marshal. Supplied with this argument they would say, "why waste our lives and money in an attempt which all the world has pronounced a delusion?" Beyond all, it would save that wounded pride which is the most obstinate of human feelings. To make peace without it we force the North to sign with its own hand the admission of its defeat. By this step we should invite it to yield to destiny, as others have done,—as we did; and, after struggling manfully against an issue while yet doubtful, to bow without discredit to the verdict of the world. It is, therefore, a measure which, so far from stimulating or endangering war, is solemn notice that the object has passed beyond the reach of war. However unpalatable at the first shock, recognition is the true and effective messenger of peace. And surely the peacemakers will be "blessed" when they restore industry and plenty to the empty homes of Europe, and in America reason and repose, where now, as if torn by foul spirits, they are "running violently down a steep place into the sea."—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

S.

Liverpool, June 27.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Times, May 27.)

FIFTH AND CONCLUDING NOTICE.

BEFORE proceeding to the landscapes we have still some omissions to supply in our notices of the portraits and incident pictures.

Mr. J. J. Napier's "Clara" (204) exhibits one of the most forcible effects of light in these rooms. It is so rare to see in a portrait any marked departure from a certain well-trodden round of attitudes and lights that the sitting half-length of a very handsome woman seen in profile, wearing a low-cut evening dress, with its double effect of light from behind on the rounded shoulders, and of reflected light on the face, arrests attention. The taste of the picture, however, may be questioned. Mr. W. M. Tweedie's portraits are, as usual, unaffected and manly. His Lord Taunton (713) is a good likeness; but his standing half-length Mr. G. G. Davy (726) is more remarkable for its life and animation. It is, however, unfortunately, black in the shadows. Mr. Tweedie's Miss Mackay (514) and his Bishop of Oxford (413) we do not like so well. The back-ground of the former is very objectionable in colour, and it is impossible to say what it is meant for. A very graceful full-length of a sweet little girl leaning on a felled tree, Julia, daughter of Mr. J. B. Greenshield (276) bears the new name of C. Lutyens. Portraits of children at once unaffected and graceful, are not so common that we can afford to pass this over on account of a certain wooliness and a want of decision in the light and shadow, which show immaturity in the painter. The introduction of the great disc of a felled tree-trunk on which she leans is infelicitous in composition. Other pretty portraits of children are Miss Lavinia de Fonblanque, by T. M. Joy, and Mr. E. U. Eddis's full-length of a little girl (138) with bare feet, paddling among the rocks, with a trail of seaweed in her hand. The Rev. A. Tidmann, D.D., a grave, dignified, and simple portrait by W. Gush, is all the more deserving of notice for the striking absence of the fault we have had to allege against this painter in former years,—of a tendency to over-prettiness and finery. Another quiet and faithful portrait is the head of E. H. Bailey, R.A., by W. Thompson.

W. E. Orchardson is a new name attached to a remarkable group of full-length portraits (652), three young ladies in walking dresses—two sitting, and the third standing. The latter wears a saucy little pork-pie hat and a brown plush jacket, and is a very piquantly posed and well-dressed figure. The painting has genuine force, and does not remind one of Grant or Gordon. The background and sky have a quality not common in these parts of most portrait pictures now-a-days. It is a pity the painter did not avoid the repetition of a clayey brown in the ground, the ladies' skirts, and the trunks of the trees in his background. We presume that Mr. F. Talfourd's very striking head of "Margherita" 95, in spite of the old Italian boddice of black and white striped silk, may be classed among portraits. It arrests attention, and appeals to the imagination—effects produced by very few heads here. The colour of the face is a little hot and heavy in the shadows, but there is a power in it much beyond anything we have yet seen from Mr. Talfourd's hand. We spoke in our last notice of the danger of falling into vulgarity in dealing with themes of contemporary life. Pictures which might thoughtlessly be classed as vulgar may be free from this fault. Witness Mr. J. Burr's "Travelling Tinker" (425), with the old "caird" screwing up his face in the inspection of a kettle, while an anxious housewife waits the result of his examination. The expressions in this picture are so good that it is no more vulgar than the scene it depicts deserves to be so called. It is humble, not vulgar. But very "fine" subjects may be intensely vulgar. This is illustrated both in Mr. Hicks's large picture, called "Changing Homes" (703), and in his picture, in three compartments, with the title, "Woman's Mission" (467). The first represents a sumptuous bridal party, assembled in the drawing-room just before starting for church; the second represents woman in three phases of her duties as ministering angel—the guide of the young, the comforter of the afflicted, and the nurse of the sick. Mr. Hicks' pictures are precisely of the kind to please unformed tastes. They are "domestic," pretty, skilful, and highly finished; all the men have regular features, "lovely" complexions, irreproachable whiskers, all the women are smooth-skinned, pink-cheeked, large eyed and "point device" as the illustrations of a fashion-book; great prominence is given to millinery, and every face, if sentimental, is excruciatingly pretty—if plain, excruciatingly funny. The result is something excruciatingly painful to all well-regulated minds. Mr. Hicks is, in short, Mr. Frith gone to wreck on the shoals of prettiness and sentimentality. Observation of Mr. Hicks's pictures will show the dangers Mr. Frith comes perilously near, but avoids. If Mr. Frith were less manly, his work would tend more and more to faults which it is a duty to warn people off from in that of Mr. Hicks—all the more because the crowds round his pictures show how attractive they are.

Mr. Martineau is the painter of the remarkable "Last Day in the Old House," which none who saw it in the International Exhibition can have forgotten—a picture with a great infusion of *real* Hogarthian power. Remembering it, we should have wished to see Mr. Martineau more strikingly represented in the present Exhibition than by his single figure, "The last Chapter" (568)—a graceful girl, who as the daylight fails, kneels before the fire to devour by its blaze the close of the sensation story that absorbs her. Two charming little pictures for finish of execution and expression are J. D. Watson's "Robinson Crusoe teaching his parrot to talk" (92), which is really pathetic, and his "Thinking it out" (186)—a sturdy Elizabethan shipbuilder over his models, studying some problem of naval architecture, under the inspiration of a pipe and a pewter flagon.

Another clever picture, remarkable for expression, is Mr. W. Nicol's "He doubts" (424). It is a fireside scene. A girl has been reading the Bible; her mother sees, to her grievous distress, that scepticism is stirring in her husband, a stalwart artisan, in his blue striped "slop," who sits apart at the window, one hand clinched in tension of thought, a pestilent broadsheet in the other. Can it be the *Record* that has brought him to this, or does the Noah's ark on the floor indicate that the Bishop of Natal is not without blame in the matter? Mr. Nicol has another picture, "The Morning of Departure" (603), true and unexaggerated in expression, of a widow looking at her sleeping son, on the point of starting to join his regiment in India. "Dangerous-looking fishes—will they bite?" (142), by E. Opie, is a red-nosed old fisherman, sitting by the side of his haul, with a group of little children timidly gazing at the fish. The fisherman is a capital study; the children are slight; but the whole picture is marked by a feeling for character and colour which is seldom missing in this painter's work. "Home from Sea" (530) is the only picture by Mr. A. Hughes hung here this year. It represents a sailor boy who has come home to find himself and his sister orphans. The poor lad has flung himself, face-downwards, on the grave of his parent, and his little sister, in her black frock, sits looking on sadly. The girl's face is very sweet, and both figures are full of a simple pathos. The greens of the churchyard grass and foliage are, as usual with this painter, crude and rank. Mr. Hughes's eye seems entirely "out" as respects greens and purples. It is a very great pity, for he has more grace, feeling, and invention than nine-tenths of the painters of his own standing. "Puss in Boots" (434), S. J. Pott, is a very pretty bit of life behind the scenes. The property-man's little child has been engaged to play "Puss" in the opening of the pantomime. He has just come off with a round of applause; his delighted mother has caught him up at the wing; Master Puss drops the bouquet that has been flung to him, and his father, who is waiting with some properties, lifts up the cat-mask to kiss his boy. Though we should have liked the mother more radiant and less sentimental, the expressions are well given, and the painting, barring a blackness in the shadows (justifiable, perhaps, as an effect of stage light), careful and good. "Shaftesbury," or "Lost and Found" (547) (R. Macduff), is an ingeniously concieved and prettily painted little picture of two of the Shoeblack Brigade recognizing Lord Shaftesbury's portrait in Mr. Grave's shop-window. "The Old English Gentleman," J. Faed (389), is a clearly, cleverly painted scene of Old World hospitalities at the porch of an English manor-house. It is a pity that so much skill in imitative painting should not be applied to matter of more real interest than this sort of masquerading subject, the choice of which is only justified by some vivifying dramatic power not indicated in this picture. "The Rival Queens" (431), by W. W. Wynfield, represents Anne Boleyn discovering a miniature of the king in the bosom of her maid of honour, Jane Seymour. The Queen clutches the miniature from the breast of her rival, in an irrepressible burst of jealousy; the King is approaching by the corridor. He will just come in for the storm. Allowing for a little heaviness of hand, the picture is powerful, but we should like it better if it did not so obviously suggest imitation of the latest favourite of the public, Calderon. Still, there ought to be stuff in the painter of such a picture as this, whether we consider the expression or the execution. J. Pettie, "The Trio" (452), a knot of tipsy musicians in the dress of the 14th century, is extremely good in conception, but for a spice of caricature, and shows an original feeling for broken colour, though uncertain in execution.—"A sad heart on a merry Day" (456), T. A. F. Graham. A German peasant girl drawing apart from a drinking party to indulge her own love-sorrows. The picture is hung too high for fair appreciation, but it seems to be distinguished by delicate feeling, and is pleasingly coloured. Mr. Fisk's "Robespierre" represents "the sea-green incorruptible," with the tricolor plume and sash of a representative of the people, and dressed with the elaborate neatness he affected, sitting in his garret among flowers, a drawing of the guillotine facing him, and in his hand a letter, containing, no doubt, a denunciation. With some tendency to exaggeration and over-doing of details, there is excellent conception in this picture. The faults which deform Mr. Fisk's larger work are not felt in this. The two pictures by H. Le Jeune, the latest elected Associate, "Early Flowers" (141), and "The Thorn" (269), may be referred to as examples of the style of work which the Academy delights to honour, coldly correct in drawing, conventional in colour, neat and meaningless—work altogether incapable of reaching the mind, and only satisfying even eyes which have lost all freshness and sense of nature in the school or the studio. "The Fiery Cross," by J. L. Brodie (659), from Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, represents the barge which bears the blazing summons flying over the lake under the oars of four stalwart clansmen. The effect of rapid motion in the boat and oars, and of energetic action in the rowers, with hair blown back, is capitally given, till the eye seems to follow the swirl of the smooth steel-blue water into the wake of the barge. The landscape, too with its brown hills and wreaths of white mist gathering over the water, is very commendable for sober truth.

(To be continued.)

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

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JULES MUMM AND CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

JUST RECEIVED by the undersigned, a Consignment of Messrs. Jules Mumm & Co.'s first quality Champagne, in Quarts and Pints. T. D. JACKSON & Co.

1, Oak Lane, 17th June 1863.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. Worthington & Sons, received ex *Africana*; also a small consignment per *Octavia* of Hennessy's Brandy in quarter Casks and Hogsheads. ROBINSON & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.

Bombay, 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE.—WINES, &c., shipped and selected by T. G. SHAW & Co., 32, Fenchurch Street, London (late SHAW and MAXWELL).

Apply to CHARLES J. SHAW, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. T. G. SHAW & Co., continue, as before, to execute direct orders from India.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.

2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.

2 Do. do. do. 1840 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c.:—

Cognac, real French,

Burgundy, Beaujolais, at Rs. 18 per dozen.

Champagne, Ruinart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.

Claret, Barton and Guestier's, Beychevelle.

Do. do. Chateau Leoville.

Sherry, Cortissos'.

Also, Westley Richard's new Breech-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.

A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers' celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Couches.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1863.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin:—

		Rs.
Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	40
Do. MOSELLE, superior	do.	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	at per doz.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	25
ST. GEORGE, Do.	do.	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	21
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	20
Do. do. do.	do.	18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to 5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co...at Rs. 36 per doz. quarts

CLARET.

		Rs.		
St. Julien 1856. Montheuil Franc fils ainé	at Rs.	35	do.	do.
Do. 1858	Do.	30	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856.	Do.	35	do.	do.
Do. 1858.	Do.	30	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858. Aug. Melier & Co.		16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant		16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville	Do.	22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte	Do.	35	do.	do.
SPARKLING MOSELLE.				
Blumeder Mosel. C. A. Kupferberg.		40	do.	do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons, Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

	Rs.		
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	21	0	per dozen.
Ditto in Pints	11	8	„
„ 3, a full flavored Do, in Quarts	16	8	„
Ditto in Pints	9	0	„
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

CHILLINGSWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received per *Lord Raglan*, a consignment of these renowned WINES, SHERRY, PORT AND CLARET, a choice but small batch, and therefore early orders are solicited.

We respectfully request attention to the caution inserted in former advertisements against spurious Wines sold as Chillingworth's. Orders should be addressed to JEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,

Bombay, 18th May 1863. No. 1, Medow Street, Fort.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARETS, LIQUEURS, STOUT, AND BEER now landed.—Guinness's, Tennent's, and Barclay Perkins' Stout, Bass's Beer by Saunders and Cameron, Allsopp's Beer by Friend, Aitkin's Falkirk Beer, best Champagne by A. De Paul and St. Marceaux (Geisler's and Cunliffe's expected), Clarets direct from Bordeaux, Chateaux, Leoville, St. Julien and Medoc, best Amsterdam Curaçao, Maraschino, Crem de Noyeau, Extrait de Absinthe, Vermouth di Torino, and Eau de Vie de D'Antzic.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla and Poona.)

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

		Rs.
SHERRIES—		
Black Seal	Amontillado......per dozen	28
Bronze do. White do.	Good Dinner Wines...	24
Brown do. Yellow do.		22
MADEIRA, very old		42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	30
Do. Do.	Pints	15
Red Seal	Quarts	24
Do.	Pints	13
CLARET—		
Chateau Margeaux		34
Leoville		28
St. Julien		22
Medoc		16
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality...A. DePaul	Quarts	40
Do. ...A. DePaul	Pints	21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet	Quarts	36
Do. ...do	Pints	19
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine...	38
MOSELLE do	do.	
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		21
TREACHER & Co.'s do		18
CURACOA		42
MARASCHINO		40
CHERRY BRANDY		30
SPIRITS—		
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		
Do.	Jules Robins (30 year old)	50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica...	20
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London...	
Do.	Hollands, in cases...	
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottled, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE. TREACHER & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s

(Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.)

LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1	Black Capsule	35
	Pts.	„	18
	No. 2	Blue „	30
	Pts.	„	16
	No. 3	Yellow „	26
	Pts.	„	14
	No. 4	Green „	22
	Pts.	„	12
	Medoc	Red „	17
	Pts.	„	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co		38
		per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co.		32
		per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
		per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
		per 2 dozen Pts.	32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
		per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
		per 2 dozen Pts.	32
Port	Black Seal		28
		Pts.	15
	Red Seal		24
		Pts.	12
Sherry	Amontillado	Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso		30
	Light Golden	Green	28
	Pale	Brown	26
	Pale	Yellow	22
	Pale	White	18
Cognac, Old and Pale,		(Black Capsule)	32
		(Yellow „)	26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles	42
		Pts.	21
	White	Bottles	42
		Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
		Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy			30
		Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, 40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, April 1863.

Business Announcements.

FLOWER SEEDS.

IN packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties RECEIVED MONTHLY OVERLAND by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., the Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

June 22nd, 1863.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris" Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin and Rimmel consisting of

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his Ears
	Bridal Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Friendship Offerings
Kiss me Quick	Patchouli
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Sweet Briar
	Jasmin
Something New	Forget Me-Not
Jockey Club	Ess. Bouquet
New Mown Hay	The Provence Rose
Rough and Ready	Pestachio Nut Complexion
Frangipanni	Powder
SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of	
Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co.

A. ALLAN, 17, APOLLO STREET,

BEGS respectfully to intimate that he has just received the latest BOOK OF FASHIONS, direct from Paris.

Also an assortment of the best FRENCH and ENGLISH Superfine Broad Cloths and Venetians of fine thin textures, and for Full Dress or light Morning Coats there is nothing more suitable for the climate in Bombay.

Black and Fancy Doeskins especially for Wedding outfits.

A choice variety of Silk mixed Woollen Cloths.

Mixed Lama Cloths, and French Merino Cloths.

A variety of Fancy Angolas and Heather mixed Tweeds.

Black and White Moire Antique and Fancy Vestings.

English-made Shirts, Collars, Neckties, and Hosiery.

Helmets, low crowned Sun Topies, and Scotch Caps.

Fine Blue Serge suits for Monsoon wear, Rs. 32.

MINERALIZED MUSLIN WATERPROOF COATS, LEGGINGS, AND SOU'-WESTERS, Rs. 30.

VENTILATED WATERPROOF or SUNPROOF CAPS, Rs. 5.

Japaned Oiled Silk Cloth for Carriage and Cap Covers.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats

Single and Double Barrelled Guns.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemoggery, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

	Rs.
Single Perambulators with Apron	28
Do. Do. ...... best „	36
Do. Do. ...... Imitation Cane Sides	36
Do. Do. ...... Carpet lined	40
Do. Do. ...... with Hood, best	60
Double Perambulators, with Apron	32
Do. Do. ...... Do.	35
Do. Do. ...... best	38
Do. Do. ...... Imitation Cane Sides	40
Do. Do. ...... With Hood, best	65
Do. Do. ...... best Imitation Cane Sides	54
CLOCKS.	
American 1-day Clocks	8
Do. 8 „ Do.	15
Do. 1 „ Tudor Clocks with Alarm	14
Do. 8 „ Do. do.	20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.

Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c., &c.

McCOMBI & WRIGHT.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

	Rs.	
Best Treble Balls	5	0
Do. Double do.	3	12
Do. Youth's do.	3	0
Do. do. do.	1	8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats	11	0
Do. Malacca, do. do.	8	0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do.	5	0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.		
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled	6	8
Do. Boys' do, various prices.		

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.

TILL OR DRAWER size 2¼ and 2¾ in., each......Rs. 10 0

CUPBOARD.

STRAIGHT; (To screw on Flat.) CUT; (To let in Flush.) 3, 3½ & 4, ins. ea.... 10 0

BOX OR CHEST. 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each... Rs. 11 to 12 0

PAD LOCKS, 2½, 2¾, 3 and 3½ in., each... „ 14 to 17 8

SAFE with Patent Locks ......Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES,

Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

CASH BOXES.

	long	wide	deep	Rs.	
Toilet	6	3½	2½	18	0
No. 00	7½	4½	3	20	0
No. [illegible]	9	5¼	3½	21	0
No. 2	9½	6	3¾	23	0
No. 3	10½	6	4	25	0
No. 4	12	7	5	28	0
No. 5	13	8	5½	32	0
PAPER BOXES.					
No. 1	14½	9	5½	25	0
No. 2	15½	9½	6¼	28	0
No. 3	17½	10½	7½	33	0
No. 4	19	12½	7¼	39	0
DEED BOXES.					
No. 1	13½	9½	8½	23	0
No. 3	16½	12¼	11	30	0
No. 6	23½	16½	16½	45	0
FLAT DEED BOXES.					
No. 3	16½	12½	6	32	0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.

JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.

RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.

COMMERCIAL LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.

The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kinds.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.

PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.

MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums and Bells.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.

MESS STORES of all kinds.

WINES of very superior quality.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

LONDON HOUSE.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. Thornhill last Mail the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings.

Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Albert and Neck Chains.

Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, London, warranted for two years.

Ladies' Gold Watches set with diamonds.

Do. do. Open faced.

Silver Hunting and Open faced English and good Geneva Watches.

Do. Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies' Companions in mother of pearl.

Ivory Pencil Cases with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, papier machie-goods in great variety.

American Flycatchers.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 300. Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells, selected by Mr. A. C. Thornhill when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

K. Templer Suits,	Royal Arch do.
Royal Arch do.	Master Masons do.
Master Mason do.	Collars for Office-Bearers.
K. Templer Jewels.	Collars and Sashes for Balls.

Ribbon from ½ inch to 2½ inches for Jewels, Skins, Rosetts, &c. &c.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Out-stations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft, or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired by European Watch-makers.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

On TUESDAY next, the 4th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, a large quantity Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, T Cloth, Mulls, 2 Cases Plated Table Candlesticks with Shades, a few beautiful Pictures, in Maple, Rosewood, Black Wood and Gilt Frames, and Sundry other fancy articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just received new Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow. Brass and Plated Gig Harness, Plated Chariot Harness, Ladies' Side Saddles, quilled, with Furniture complete.

Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.

Gents' and Ladies riding Switches.

Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.

Ready made Flannel Coats, &c.

JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.

Fancy Gold Brooches.

Gold Bracelets and Earrings.

Gold Necklets.

Ruby and Emerald Rings.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st August 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, Turkey Red Mul's, &c. &c.

SALE OF DAMAGED SUGAR.

On MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Musjed Bunder, Khan Bazar Street, in the Godown of Hadjee Remtoola Baladeen.

H R B / F S 103 Bags of damaged Cassipore Sugar.

TERMS—CASH.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT UPPER COLABA, (OPPOSITE THE LIGHT-HOUSE.)

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions to submit to sale by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the next, 6th instant, at Upper Colaba (opposite the Light House), a portion of the Household Furniture, Glass, Porcelain and Plated Ware, &c., the property of Doctor WILLIAM CAMPBELL, M.D., (changing his residence); the same comprises Rich Cut Glassware, Dinner and Dessert Sets, Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Candlesticks, &c., and the Furniture, well seasoned carved Blackwood, such as Circular and Pier Tables, Cheffoniers, Easy, Arm, Rocking, and Priedieu Chairs, Open Worked Teapoy's, a Mahogany Broadwood's Square Pianoforte, Flower Stand, Lady's Work Table, Glass Door Corner Presses with collection of Shells, Engravings, in Gilt and other Frames, one Plated Three Light Hanging Argand Lamp with Drops, Side Boards, Dining Tables, Screens, Arm and Rattan Chairs, Hat Stands, Bronze Wall Shades, with ground Glass Shades, Bronze Clock, a Large Blackwood Four Post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet Glasses Reclining Couches, Medical and Persian Books, Copper Cooking Utensils, and dispense Articles, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the Property will be on view from Monday, the 3rd instant.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the owner, Manockjee Dajeebhoy, all that Messuage, Tenement, or DWELLING HOUSE, or Compartment, built with chunam and stone walls, and covere with tiles, situate, lying, and being without the Fort Walls of Bombay, in an Oart called Churney, in Old Soonapoor Street, and standing upon Fazandaree ground, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 92, and which said premises contain by admeasurement 99-3-9th square yards, be the same little more or less, and are bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the East by a passage and the Chawl or Range of Pallonjee Dorabjee Meerjeenah and Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy Powalla, on or towards the West by two Compartments belonging to Dossabhoy Byramjee, on or towards the North by a Public Passage, and on or towards the South by Old Sonapoor road.

The Plan of the said Premises and the conditions of sale can be seen at the Auctioneer's Rooms.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Bleached and Coloured Piece Goods, &c. &c.

A Choice assortment of CHINA CURIOSITIES, consisting of Ivory Card Cases, Soap Stone Vases, Table Ornaments, beautiful Japanese manufactured Ladies' Work Baskets, &c. &c.

34 Pieces Calico.

5 Cases Preserved Milk in Pints.

5 „ „ „ Quarts.

2 „ assorted Soaps, &c., &c.

1 Case Cruet Frames.

1 „ Hardware.

A small and select Invoice of Single and Double Photographic Brooches, Portmonaies, Lady's Companion Bags, and Scented Lockets.

30 Casks Hooks and Hinges.

4 Cases containing superior Letter and Note Paper, Playing Cards, &c.

A few dozen Johnstone's choice Claret, to close an account.

A few dozen Crown Sherry.

IMPORTANT SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE DADY SCREW PREMISES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will offer for public competition, on the premises, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, the Building and Site known as the Dady Screws, containing about 4,000 yards more or less.

The Building faces Marine Street on the East, and Apollo Street on the West side, and is bounded on the North by the properties of the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the late Gungadass Vizbhooundass, Framjee Nusserwanjee (all occupied by Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.) and Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy (in the occupation of Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Co.), Esquires, and on the South by Marine Lane. The Premises are situated in an excellent position for conversion into Mercantile offices, as they are in close proximity to the offices on the Elphinstone Circle now in course of erection, to the Custom-House and Post Office.

N. B.—The above will be put up either in one lot or in two or more lots as will appear most to meet the wishes of the intending purchasers who may be present at the sale. And the proposed divisions of the Property, if to be sold in more than one lot, will be gladly shown and explained to applicants by the undersigned from whom also the conditions and particulars of sale may be obtained.

The Buildings and Site are now open for inspection.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Stunt's Walking and Hunting Shoes just landed.

A few very superior Waterproof Coats,—36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches long, and proportionately broad. Price Rs. 15 each.

WATCHES.

First rate Double Cased Gold Watches by James Hornby, 40, Slater Street, Liverpool.

Bombay, 1st August 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 1st inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, &c.

5 Mincing and Sausage Machines, etc. etc.

On account of the first purchaser Thucker Lucka Lowah.

7 bags of Poona Potatoes.

On account of the concerned, the following belonging to the wreck of the late ship *Patterson*.

1 Life Boat, 1 Pinnace, 1 Gig, with Oars, now lying off the Apollo Bunder.

2 Casks of Oil.

Also on account of the concerned.

A nearly new Jubbulpore double-poled Tent, with double top single Walls, Chintz lined, lacquered Poles in gunny bags, with a bath-room 8 feet by 6 feet square; this tent is 14 by 16 feet.

A ditto as above, 12 by 14 feet.

A Deane and Adam's Revolving Rifle, 5 Chambers, in Oakwood case with fittings.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF BANK SHARES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st instant at 2 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, by order of Mooljee Canjee, and on account of the first purchaser Hora Abdool Hoosein Essoobhoy—

50 Shares of the Royal Bank, and

70 Shares of the Bank of India.

100 Cases of Tennent's Beers, in Pints.

A few Dozen Japanned Skins.

SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, on account and at the risk of the following first purchasers.

13 Waggons of Cotton, viz.:

On account of Toolsey or Toolsia Ramjee,

1 Waggon of Cotton.

On account of Soonderjee Ruttoncey,

6 Waggons of Cotton.

On account of Morarjee Ludda,

2 Waggons of Cotton.

On account of Kanjee Kessowjee,

2 Waggons of Cotton.

On account of Ramjee Muddon,

1 Waggon of Cotton.

On account of Goverdun Chapsey,

1 Waggon of Cotton.

SALE OF COTTON AT THE BOREE BUNDER RAILWAY STATION.

ON TUESDAY next, the 4th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Boree Bunder Station—

117 Dhokras of Cotton.

SALE OF TIMBER AND COTTON PICKINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 4th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Dady's Screws, adjoining Messrs. Nicol & Co.'s Godown, in Marine Street in the Fort, a quantity of Timber Posts, Rafters, Beams, Planks, &c.

Also, at the Godown of Messrs. Remington & Co., about 15 Bags of Cotton Pickings.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An English-built Buggy by "Kinross." Price Rs. 800.

A Travelling Gharry in good order.

An English-built Miniature Brougham, has been but little used.

Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.

Good Sherry in quarts.

Holland Gin, 15 large square Bottles in a case.

THE NEW PATENT REVERSIBLE MALVERN DOG CARTS.

Just landed ex "Bavilaw" and "Ambrose."

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have just received FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, two very superior highly-finished English-built new Patent Reversible Malvern Dog Carts with imitation cane and wicker worked panels, Lancewood Shafts, best plated Lamps, with fancy coloured Glasses. These drags are peculiarly built either to carry 2 or 4 persons, of very light construction, and easy to pull, built to order to stand the Indian climate, by the celebrated makers, Messrs. McNaughton and Smith, of Worcester, Patentees, who gained the last Exhibition Prize Medal for their first-class finish and workmanship.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st August 1863.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—SUPERIOR STEARINE CANDLES. Price 10 Annas per Bundle of one pound. Apply to ROSSELET & Co.

FOR SALE.—Best Trichinopoly CHEROOTS with an without reeds. Apply to JEEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS, Mess Agents.

FOR SALE.—A VERY FINE GUITAR in case complete. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—250 Barrels Fresh American Flour, Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—216 Cases Fresh AMERICAN TOBACCO, 2 sticks, 4 sticks, and 19 sticks, of superior quality. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PORTABLE PUMPING ENGINES, FORCE and LIFT PUMPS, suitable for Irrigating purposes, or for pumping out Foundations, Trenches, &c.

Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes.

Crab Winches, Lifting Blocks, Chains and Ropes.

Tools for Engineers and Contractors.

Bar Iron and Plate Iron.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Sheet Zinc for Roofing.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL, Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS—FOR SALE—

Brass Column and Heading Rules.

2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.

INK, Red and Green.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE, at Messrs. B. & A. HORMUSJEE.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Sponges, Hair Brushes (Gosnell & Co.), Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views, and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.

Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.

Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4 to 0.

Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.

A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets from 20 to 30.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes. Bombay, Rampart Row.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay. TREACHER & Co.

TO SMOKERS.—Messrs. TREACHER & COMPANY, have just received a supply of Bristol Birds' Eye, Shag and Returns TOBACCO, Taddy's Smoking Mixture, in Tins and Packets, all in prime condition; also a large and well-selected stock of carved and plain Meerschaum and Briar wood Pipes, Cheroot-holders and Cases, Tobacco Cutters and Pouches, Cherry-wood Stems, Cigarette Moulds and Papers. Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s teataster at Canton, consisting of mixed Souchong, Pouchong, Hyson and Black Teas, in 7 lbs. boxes.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS of every kind, including many new descriptions. TREACHER & Co.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

York and Westphalia Hams Neats' Tongues.

Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Bath Chaps and Pigs' Cheek Sugar.

	CHEESE.
Chedder	Parmesan
Stilton	Richmond
Pine	Berkley
Somerset	

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND and are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla) and Poona.

BILLIARDS.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2½.)

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2¼.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

The Medical Hall, Byculla,

June, 1862. TREACHER & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST OF GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

Insurance, &c.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUND £2,122,828.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites at the lowest rates of Premium.

Pucka built and tiled Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favorable terms.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th July 1863.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2000,000.

			£
FIRE Premiums	for year	1858	196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) hereby give notice, that their new CONTRACT MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA will be commenced by Steamer from Calcutta and Bombay on the fifteenth September next, and continued thereafter monthly.

The Ports of call on this Coast are to be Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut or Beypoor, Cochin and Tuticorin with permission also to call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sudasheoghur, and Colombo. On the Eastern Coast Bimlipatam, Coconada, Madras and Tuticorin with permission to call at False Point, Poonie, Ganjam, Masulipatam, Pondicherry and Negapatam. Rates of Freight and Passage Money, dates of arrival at and departure from intermediate ports and other particulars of information will be published hereafter.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.,

Completely Registered, pursuant to Act 7 & 8 Vict., cap. 110

CAPITAL, £2,500,000.

Directors.

HENRY WILLIAM PEEK, Esq. (Peek Brothers & Co.), *Chairman.*

H. TROWER, Esq. (Trower & Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman.*

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Manager of Fire Department.—HENRY THOMSON.

Actuary.—W. P. PATTISON.

Solicitors.—Messrs. THOMAS & HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane

Bankers.—THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

Secretary.—HENRY GHINN.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the Fire Department of the above Company, are empowered to issue Policies on the most favourable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Agents for the Company.

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